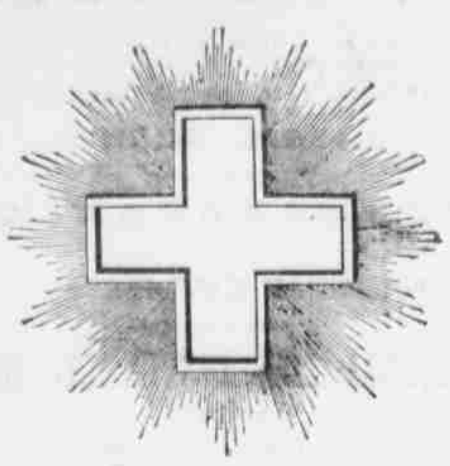
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 143. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR



A Peaceful Crusade.

THREE THOUSAND IN LINE.

A Grand and Imposing Procession—The Names of the Participating Commanderies.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONIES.

Interesting Exercises at Horticultural Hall—The Address of Welcome and Response—The Oration by Wm. H. Allen, LL.D.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Within the space of a few months past Philadelphia has been the scene of many demonstrations—military and civil, national and municipal. We have had parades and reviews of the militia, the firemen, the Red Men, the Odd Fellows, the Masons. Connected with the latter organization, the Masons, perhaps the greatest civic display, in some respects, the city has ever witnessed, occurred this morning. The unanimous verdict of all who beheld the procession of the Knights Templar was that it could hardly have been surpassed when viewed with reference to the men who composed it.

Drawn from the best classes of our population—numbering among them dignitaries in all the elevated walks of life—counting their wealth by millions, and exercising an almost irresistible influence over society and the affairs of the nation, the Knights Templar may well deem themselves worthy of all the applause and interest their semi-centennial anniversary occasioned to-day.

While the thousands of bystanders who thronged doors, sidewalks, and windows, and the other thousands who climbed the very housetops to view the passing line, gazed at it with an absorbing yet appreciative and sympathetic interest, was not the thought in the breast of every one, there march the men who, as a society, more than other, shape by their intellect, their means, and their power, not only the present of the nation, but her future, her destiny? Side by side in the procession with the Knight who as a manufacturer employs hundreds in turning his thousands of spindles, stepped another whose voice is heard, and potentially heard, on the forum, the stump, or in the halls of legislation. Some may imagine, on this account, that the society of which the members of the procession make a part rears itself in aristocratic pride, independence, and wealth. Such is not the case. Many there are in it, many there were in the line, who by economy can scarce make a scanty income answer the necessities of life. Far is it from being an aristocracy of wealth. If at all susceptible to such a construction of its organization and existence, it must be upon the score that, with but few exceptions, its members are men of mind. And a society founded thus upon the best part of our being—upon those qualities which make us men—can well afford to laugh at all the aspersions of the ignorant.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Punctually at 7 o'clock this morning, despite the threatening and weeping clouds, pursuant to the orders which had been issued, the commanderies began assembling. Bands of music were heard playing far in the distance, and soon they appeared on Broad street, heading organizations from home or abroad. A multitude of lookers-on also quickly gathered along the street, and hurried from all quarters to the place of the formation of the parade. Mounted Knights in full regalia, gauntletted and armed, galloped from point to point, issuing directions to the advancing commanderies, locating them at their proper places, and getting things in readiness for the word "march." The rain fell at fitful intervals. "How unfortunate!" was the expression of all. By-and-by the squads of detailed policemen also arrived, and soon had the street cleared of loiterers. Now the bands are all on the ground, their numbers carrying assurance to the anxious and expectant that but few of the Knights had lacked sufficient courage to thigh their swords and don their plumes, deterred by rain or muddy streets. As soon as this was perceived, flagging interest began to revive, and as if to aid this increase of enthusiasm, the sun attempted to pierce the dark canopy which shut him in, and succeeded in driving through a weak and struggling ray or so to enliven both Knights and spectators.

The dress of the Templars was uniform, with but slight variation; so were their arms and the mottoes upon their banners. One commandery carried lances, in addition to swords; another wore aprons, in addition to the baldric. Save in one or two other instances, perhaps, there was no difference in the costume of the knights. As to the banners they carried, all of them were elaborately embroidered, emblazoned, and mounted. "*In hoc signo vinces*" was their invariable emblem. Banners, however, were not at all numerous; of flags there were none. Some of the Knights were arrayed in the full-dress uniform; others in the fatigue. The latter predominated in point of numbers. This dress consisted of a black frock or Templar's coat, black pants, black cap, with appropriate emblems, black necktie, baldric, sword, belt, and white gloves, generally of buckskin, with a cross worked upon the wristband. The full-dress costume differed only slightly from this, saving in that for a cloth cap there was substituted a *chapeau*, and for white gloves white gauntlets. The bands of music were many, and all of them were excellent. The best in this city were all present, and some of the most celebrated from other places were likewise in the line. Here may be appropriately noticed a feature of the procession which all others in the future would do well to imitate.

Instead of having the music so congregated and stationed as to give some portions of the line two or three bands in close proximity, while others remained silent for want of a single piece—a thing which so frequently happens that it might well be asked, who has not noticed it?—this procession was so admirably arranged that the bands of music came along at proper and regular intervals, and still in such quick succession that none were prevented by distance from knowing when the preceding or succeeding one was playing.

The Order of Procession.

The procession was made up in the following order:—

Sergeant Crout, of the Reserve Police, with twenty-four patrolmen.

Sir R. Clay Crawford, General Commanding, and Aids, all mounted. The Staff of the General-Commanding consisted of Sir Thomas Kilby Smith as Chief and the following Sir Knights, ten of whom were detailed to command the different divisions of the procession:—

Sir George S. Fastman,	Sir Thomas W. McComas,
Sir A. K. P. Welsh,	Sir R. N. Bowerman,
Sir O. W. Goodwin,	Sir S. B. W. Mitchell,
Sir Lewis Turner,	Sir James A. Whiting,
Sir H. J. Snyder,	Sir W. G. Stevenson,
Sir James C. Davis,	Sir Isaac T. Sharp,
Sir R. P. King,	Sir John S. Hood,
Sir William H. Thomas,	Sir Jesse Hines,
Sir Harmanus Neff,	Sir J. B. Boyd,
Sir Edw. H. Turner,	Sir W. S. Kochersperger,
Sir Manuel Dobbins,	Sir J. A. E. Reed,
Sir Henry Hallam,	Sir George K. Reed,
Sir A. Leiper,	Sir W. B. Warner,
Sir B. F. Coolbaugh,	Sir Samuel L. Craig,
Sir Robert Greer,	Sir J. A. Southwick,
Sir A. D. Markley,	Sir Samuel J. Greer,
Sir M. P. Fowler,	Sir J. H. Evans,
Sir G. G. Evans,	Sir W. H. Stansberry,
Sir John L. Young,	Sir P. P. Wilson,
Sir William Baldwin,	Sir E. G. Martin,
Sir C. F. Heaton,	Sir Col. John Carroll.
Sir H. G. Clark,	

FIRST DIVISION.

Sir S. B. Wylie Mitchell commanding.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia; Sir Charles L. Hale, Eminent Commander.

The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania; Sir John Vallerchamp, of Harrisburg, Right Eminent Grand Commander.

The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Sir George Griscom, Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Sir Richard Vaux, Right Worshipful Grand Master

The Grand Commandery, Grand Chapter, and Grand Lodge were escorted by the Past Eminent Commanders of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, with Sir A. Robeno, Jr., at their head.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sir Harmanus Neff commanding.

Cyrene Commandery, of Lancaster, Pa.; Sir A. J. Kauffman, Eminent Commander.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, of Bellefonte, Pa.; Sir S. J. Shugart, Eminent Commander.

Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, of Norristown; Sir Jacob F. Quillman, Eminent Commander.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31, of Tamaqua; Sir Henry Huhn, Eminent Commander.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia, Sir Nathan Smith, Eminent Commander.

Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, of Lewistown, Pa., Sir William Willis, Eminent Commander.

Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, Meadville, Pa., Sir Samuel M. Dick, Eminent Commander.

York Commandery, No. 21, York, Pa., Sir Peter Bentz, Eminent Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sir G. G. Evans commanding.

Hugh de Payen Commandery, No. 19, of Easton, Pa., Sir Uriah Sandt, Eminent Commander.

Allen Commandery, No. 20, of Allentown, Pa., Sir Charles W. Cooper, Eminent Commander.

Packer Commandery, No. 23, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sir James A. Dinkey, Eminent Commander.

Kedron Commandery, No. 18, of Greensburg, Pa., Sir Samuel Rock, Eminent Commander.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, of Scranton, Pa., Sir E. P. Kingsbury, Eminent Commander.

Palestine Commandery, No. 14, of Carbondale, Pa., Sir Hiram Marsh, Eminent Commander.

Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Lancaster, Pa., Sir J. M. Westhefier, Eminent Commander.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sir James C. Davis commanding.

Crusade Commandery, No. 12, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Sir Rev. D. A. Beckley, Eminent Commander.

Parke Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Sir J. B. Boyd, Eminent Commander.

St. John's Commandery, No. 8, of Carlisle, Pa.; Sir W. W. Dale, Eminent Commander.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading, Pa.; Sir E. Moser, Eminent Commander.

St. Omer Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville, Pa.; Sir William Chatland, Eminent Commander.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sir Charles H. Kingston, Eminent Commander.

Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Sir John Evans, Eminent Commander.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Sir General R. N. Bowerman commanding.

St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware, Stillman A. Hodgman, Eminent Commander.

Nashville Commandery, No. 1, of Nashville, Tennessee, Sir H. Sheffield, Eminent Commander.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, of Memphis, Sir George E. Meterich, Eminent Commander.

Helena Commandery, No. 3, of Burlington, New Jersey, Sir Wilbur Watts, Eminent Commander.

Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Trenton, New Jersey, Sir G. L. Taylor, Eminent Commander.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Newark, New Jersey, Sir David S. Battey, Eminent Commander.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Camden, New Jersey, Sir N. W. Goodwin, Eminent Commander.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Hugh de Payen, No. 1, Jersey City, New Jersey, Sir Samuel Stevens, Eminent Commander.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Sir John G. Hood commanding.

St. John's Commandery, No. 48, S. C., of St. Johns, Canada; Sir John T. Ellis, Eminent Commander.

De Molay Commandery, of St. Johns, Canada.

Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1, of New Orleans; Sir James Stafford, Eminent Commander.

Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 2, of New Orleans; Sir Samuel M. Todd, Eminent Commander.

Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan; Sir Oliver Bourke, Eminent Commander.

St. Omer Commandery, No. 2, of Macon, Georgia; Sir George S. Obear, Eminent Commander.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, of Atlanta, Georgia; Sir J. N. Chandler, Eminent Commander.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sir R. P. King commanding.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, of Baltimore, Maryland, Sir Wm. E. Hanna, Eminent Commander.

Maryland Commandery, No. 1, of Baltimore, Maryland, Sir E. T. Shultz, Eminent Commander.

Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, of Baltimore, Maryland, Sir E. Corbet, Eminent Commander.

Monumental Commandery, No. 3, of Baltimore, Maryland, Sir A. J. Walton, Eminent Commander.

Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 4, of Frederick, Maryland, Sir George A. Hausen, Eminent Commander.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, Illinois, Sir T. F. Gurney, Eminent Commander.

Elwood Commandery, No. 6, of Springfield, Illinois, Sir P. A. Dorwin, Eminent Commander.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., Sir J. B. Will, Eminent Commander.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., Sir Joseph Daniel, Eminent Commander.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Richmond Commandery, No. 2, of Richmond, Va., Sir John F. Regnault, Eminent Commander.

Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, of Portsmouth, Va., Sir C. R. McAlpine, Eminent Commander.

Grice Commandery, No. 6, of Norfolk, Va., Sir J. S. Smith, Eminent Commandery.

NINTH DIVISION.

Sir E. H. Turner commanding.

Columbia Commandery, No. 1, of New York city, Sir James A. Reed, Eminent Commander.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New York city, Sir Thomas C. Cassady, Eminent Commander.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of New York city, Sir George Van Vleit, Eminent Commander.

De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, of Brooklyn, Sir G. R. Thomas, Eminent Commander.

Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of New York city, Sir Robert Stephens, Eminent Commander.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, of New York city, Sir J. H. Redfield, Eminent Commander.

Hudson River Commandery, No. 36, of Newburg, N. Y., Sir George Frederick Wiltsie, Eminent Commander.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Hartford, Connecticut, Sir J. G. Root, Eminent Commander.

New Haven Commandery, No. 2, of New Haven, Connecticut, Sir G. Crabtree, Eminent Commander.

TENTH DIVISION.

Sir Robert Grear commanding.

Boston Commandery, of Boston, Mass., Sir Charles E. Powers, Eminent Commander.

Winslow Lewis Commandery, of Salem, Mass., Sir William Sutton, Eminent Commander.

De Molay Commandery (delegation), of Boston, Mass., Sir S. J. M. Homer, Eminent Commander.

Worcester Commandery, of Worcester, Mass., Sir H. Goddard, Eminent Commander.

The Boston commanderies escorted the Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States, William Sewell Gardner. This gentleman occupied a seat in a barouche and was accompanied by Mr. C. A. Dame, of Boston, who has been connected with the order for the past forty-seven years.

The Detroit delegation escorted the Grand Officers of the Michigan Encampment, and the New Jersey delegation the officers of the New Jersey Encampment. Among the latter gentlemen was Mr. John A. Wolverton, Grand Commander. The Detroit Commandery consisted of seventy members, and was preceded by the band of the 1st United States Infantry, of twenty pieces.

The St. John's Commandery from Canada attracted considerable attention. The members were attired in full uniform and in accordance with Scottish regulations.

The Line of March.

At half-past 9 o'clock the word to start was at length conveyed along the ready and waiting line, and to gay music the men stepped forth. As they passed along they were inspected by the high officials of the Order present, and then proceeded over the following route:—

Down Chesnut street to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, up Arch to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, and countermarch, passing in review, to Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, below Locust.

The entire route was lined with spectators, who viewed the imposing procession with undisguised interest. When the head of the procession arrived at the Masonic Temple, on Chesnut street, above Seventh, a marching salute was given and continued until the procession had passed. The same compliment was repeated at Independence Hall, the Mayor and members of the City Councils being there the recipients of it. Judges Brewster, Peirce, and Ludlow, of the Court of Common Pleas, were also present, the whole party of dignitaries being stationed upon a stand erected in front of the State House, appropriately decorated with flags, the insignia of the Order of Knighthood, and the coat-of-arms of the State. As each commandery passed the stand, the Eminent Commander saluted his Honor Mayor Fox, who responded by bowing; and then, by command, each Sir Knight in the commandery repeated the salutation by presenting his sword.

A noticeable feature of the marching salute was the formation of several of the commanderies into the form of a cross just as they approached the stand, the regular order of march being resumed at the corner of Fifth street.

THE WELCOME AND RECEPTION.

As soon as the Knights who had participated in the procession had entered the Hall the exercises appointed to take place there were begun.

Prayer by the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D.

Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., the Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, introduced to the assemblage Sir Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Past Eminent Commander of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, who offered up the following prayer:—

Almighty Father, we come before thee at this time with grateful hearts, and most gladly do we acknowledge the many favors received from Thy bountiful hand. It is to Thee we live, move and have our being, we are the offspring of Thy hands; Thou hast given us life and preserved us the possession of that life. We thank thee for the grand old truths of Christianity; truths that have been the glory of the ages past; truths that are destined to cover the whole world. We thank thee for the many instrumentalities and agencies that thou hast employed for the extension of Immanuel's Kingdom. We thank thee for the Order of Christian Knighthood, an Order that has dared to defend the right and the true, protected the poor and weary, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and guided the way-worn pilgrim to an asylum of rest.

Make us truly penitent for our past offenses, and give us a living faith in the merits of our once crucified, but now risen and exalted Saviour, that we may through him receive forgiveness for the past, and an inheritance among the saints in light and glory. Give us that faith that will bear our redeemed spirits over the dark gulf of eternal death into the regions of life and immortality.

Give us patience and perseverance as weary pilgrims, and direct us safely to the rest provided. Give us constancy and courage in contending with the lying vanities and deceits of this life. Clothe us with the whole armor of God, that we may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. Rivet upon us the girdle of truth and the breastplate of righteousness. Give us the helmet of salvation, and let our feet be shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace. With the shield of faith and the sword of the spirit help us to conquer the world. O God, give these knights to enjoy the richest of Thy blessings hear and hereafter; and to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will we ascribe all praise, now and forever. Amen.

The Anthem.

The following anthem, composed by Sir Dennis F. Dealy, was then sung by all the Sir Knights:—

Our hearts are full this day—
Yes! more than lips can say,
Or words express—
To thank Thee, Master Grand,
Whose kind and gracious hand
Gave our fraternal band
Thy love's impress.

This scene, Thy Glory's glow,
Fills with the joys that flow,
So calmly bright,
From that stream near Thy throne,
Where Truth Eternal's known,
And Faith's reward is shown,
Hope's land of Light.

Garnered with life's own fold,
Richer than gems or gold,
Are thoughts of Thee—
In music's sweetest lays
We'll join in cheerful praise,
Such as the Angels raise
Beyond the sky.

The Address of Welcome by Richard Vaux, Esq.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, then introduced the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Sir Richard Vaux, who extended a welcome to the visiting Knights, speaking as follows:—

Most Eminent Grand Master—Brethren and Sir Knights:—In the outer world among the profane, other great public occasions convene large numbers of citizens from various parts of a common country—custom and propriety permit, in the arrangements for their coming together, that a welcome should be expressed to them from those whose guests they are. This is proper—eminently proper—for those who are groping their way in darkness—looking for an asylum and a lodge for their protection and for their comfort. But with us and with you, this form and ceremony is unnecessary.

Most Eminent Grand Master and Sir Knights:—On behalf of that Masonic organization which is the supreme sovereign Masonic power in every Commonwealth or State where it exists, I take occasion to say to you, sir, and to these Sir Knights whom you represent, that the door of the Temple of Masonry has been opened to you once; it never can be shut against you. Come in and go out as brethren; that is the welcome, which is your right, and I take great pleasure now and here to remind you of it.

The Response, by William S. Gardner, Esq.

This was responded to by the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Sir William Sewell Gardner, of Boston, speaking as follows:—

Most Worshipful Sir:—In behalf of the Knights assembled here I desire to thank you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us. Knighthood has been established in the State of Pennsylvania since 1797, when a Grand Encampment was placed here. Another was organized in 1814, and still another more recently; but during all these years while Masonry has been strengthening and flourishing, it never has occurred within the confines of Pennsylvania that a procession of Templars has taken place. And, Most Worshipful Grand Master, this in the first time in all its history that it has received the right hand of welcome from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. And although we might not consider it necessary to receive that welcome, it is certainly one of the most agreeable and pleasant features of this occasion, one which I know has afforded great pleasure to us and the gallant Knights of Pennsylvania, that a Grand Master of this State has considered it to be his duty to set aside the traditional policy of his Grand Lodge and welcome us here. Therefore it is that we all thank him with more earnestness than is usual on occasions of this nature.

I do not desire to detain you any longer from the exercises to take place. Your march has been long and weary, and I know that you do not care to listen to anything further from me.

The Oration by William H. Allen, LL.D.

After the performance of a piece of music, Sir Charles L. Hale, the Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery, introduced to the assemblage the orator of the day, Sir William H. Allen, LL.D., President of Girard College, a Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, who thereupon delivered the following oration:—

Most Eminent Grand Master, Right Eminent Grand Commanders, Eminent Commanders, Officers, and Sir Knights of the Temple.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of the city of Philadelphia, has been deemed an appropriate occasion for the public demonstration in which you have done us the honor to unite. Permit me, honored guests, most cordially to endorse the welcome which the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has extended to you. We greet you as Brothers of the mystic tie, as Companions of the Royal Arch, as valiant and magnanimous soldiers of the Cross. Philadelphia, so long the Mecca of the pilgrims of liberty, is this day the Palestine of the Christian Chivalry of America. The city in which liberty was proclaimed "throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," on the birthday of Independence, tenders its hospitalities to its distinguished visitors from the North, the South, the East, and the West, who proclaim the almighty force of truth, and whose watchword is liberty.

On the 15th of June, 1819, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, was constituted with twelve members. Like some skeleton battalions of which we have heard, it consisted of eleven officers and one private. After working regularly for sixteen years it adjourned to meet at the call of its commander, under a provision of its constitution that the elected officers should continue in office until their successors should be duly elected. The commandery bent, but did not break, before the storm of anti-Masonic prejudice and fury which swept over the land. It continued in a state of suspended animation for thirteen years, when it was aroused from its syncope, and again buckled on its armor. And now, after twenty-one years of prosperity and progress, its muster-roll numbers three hundred and forty-one.

During its long suspension the officers had become inexpert in the work, and a Royal Arch Mason, Comp. R. Stirling Wilson, whose name can never be mentioned but with respect by the Knights of this city, went to New York, and was admitted to the Orders in 1848. Having been well instructed in the work and mysteries, he was elected the first Commander after the revival of the commandery, and to his zeal and energy is due in no small degree the impulse given to Templarism in Philadelphia, whose three commanderies now number as many members as all the commanderies in the Commonwealth could muster ten years since.

On the 10th of May, 1854, the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania was organized under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State, and in June of the same year, Sir Knight R. Stirling Wilson was duly elected Grand Master. His interest in the Order and affection for its principles, which he had done so much to disseminate, continued unabated until he was removed to the asylum of his everlasting rest.

The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania had been organized under the authority of the Grand Encampment of the United States about one month previous to the organization of the Grand Encampment in Philadelphia. These two rival bodies which claimed Templar jurisdiction in this State waged a bloodless war with each other during the three succeeding years. As both were composed of true and courteous knights—as both had the same work and mysteries, and adhered with equal fidelity to the landmarks and usages of the Order, there was no reason but a difference of allegiance to prevent their union. In the year 1857, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania renounced all control over the Orders of Knighthood within its jurisdiction, and the conflict was happily adjusted, like that of the roses of York and Lancaster, by a marriage of peace. This union has been cemented by reciprocal benefits and courtesies during the last twelve years, and no Sir Knight would now dare or desire to throw an apple of discord into our peaceful asylums.

I will detain you no longer with details of our history. Whoever may desire to know more of Pennsylvania Knighthood will find ample information in the volumes which our learned historiographer has published under the authority of the Grand Commandery of the State.

The assembling of so many distinguished members of our Order from all sections of the country has, to my mind, a deeper meaning than a display of numbers, the glitter of regalia, the pomp of procession, or the pleasures of social festivity. We have a higher and holier vocation. While a double band of iron has spanned the continent, and bound together the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific with a chain as strong as the interests of commerce and industry, there is a golden wire of electric communication unseen by the profane, but felt everywhere, which unites all parts of our land by a bond of brotherhood. The Masonic Orders, true to their principles even amid the whirlwind of passion and the clash of arms, whispered in the ears of the combatants on both sides, "Ye are brethren; love one another." And now that the storm has spent its fury, the same brotherly love which erewhile staunched the blood of the wounded, and gave a cup of water to the dying, and fed the starving prisoner, whether he wore the blue or the grey, still animates the breasts of Masons, and with its powerful attraction has drawn together this vast assemblage of representative men of the fraternity, that we may know one another better and love one another more.

Masonry is not a political society. Partisan disputes cannot be lawfully admitted to its lodges, chapters, or asylums; and yet, indirectly and unconsciously, its influence on the polity of the countries where it exists is undeniably potent. It has always been the friend of political liberty, and the enemy of arbitrary power. It has always flourished most under free governments, and, in return, has been one of the firmest pillars of free institutions. Thus by reciprocal action and reaction freedom supports Masonry and Masonry defends freedom. Under despotic governments it has suffered relentless persecution. Driven from the habitations of men by tyrannical power, its votaries congregated on mountain summits or in sequestered glens, and under the open canopy of heaven, or in the gloomy shade of forests, taught their sublime lessons to neophytes in search of light. But in free England, nobles and princes have been its patrons, and have deemed it an honor to walk on the level where caste and rank are merged in an all-embracing humanity. The third name on the English Bill of Rights, by which the great charter of English liberty was wrested from King John, was the name of the Grand Master of Templars. But America, more free than England; America, whose Constitution is an enlargement and improvement of the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, has proved to be the most fertile soil for the growth of Freemasonry. In America it has kept time and pace with the march of political liberty. In America it has disseminated its principles unrebuked and unchallenged, except during those dark years when popular prejudice, roused by a pretended crime, and stimulated by political clamor, sought to exclude its members from all civil offices, and even to deny them social recognition. But the sober second thought of the people succeeded to an unreasoning and fanatical excitement, and the institution which had survived the persecutions of kings and popes, and stood firm when dynasties were overthrown and empires wrecked, demonstrated its power to brave the madness of the people, which is more to be dreaded than the wrath of kings. Purified from its dross in the furnace of persecution, it shone forth with brighter lustre than ever before, and now, counting its members by hundreds of thousands, it stands a mighty host against the pretensions of caste, the prejudices of race, and the encroachments of power.

Ancient speculative and symbolic Masonry is a social, moral, beneficial, and charitable institution. While it teaches the purest principles of morality, and is thus far the handmaid of religion, it claims not to be a religious society. It is a universal order, which encircles the globe, and is limited by no creed, language, or race. Every man who can utter with sincerity the invocation of Pope—

"Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,"

if otherwise worthy and qualified, may be admitted to its benefits, and taught the lessons of a broad philanthropy. But no atheist can pass its portals. A firm belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and of man's moral accountability to Him, are indispensable to the first and to every subsequent step. Masonry is founded on the Bible; and as in the first verse of the Bible we read "In the beginning, God," so at the very threshold of Masonry we recognize the great primal truth "In the beginning, God;" God, the trust of the candidate for apprenticeship—God, the adorable name of the Royal Arch—God, invoked in every intermediate degree.

But while ancient symbolic Masonry is world-wide, Templar Knighthood is a limited order. To the four objects of the former—social, moral, beneficial, and charitable—it superadds the military and religious elements. It professes to be not only a religious, but a Christian order; not only a Christian order, but the defender of Christianity. In prophetic vision it looks forward to a time when it will become world-wide, when "the stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands, shall become a great mountain and fill the whole earth." It will extend with the extension of a pure, life-giving, soul-saving religion; will grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength. Mailed champion of Christianity, it is ready at any moment "to contend valiantly for the faith once delivered to the saints."

During the heroic age of Chivalry, the stout Knights of the Temple and of Malta, with their Beauseant unfurled to the breeze, white and peaceful to the friends of Christianity, dark and terrible to its enemies, stood firm against the armies of Infidels, and hurled them back as the rock beats back the wave. Like the invincible Spartans, they never inquired how many their enemies were, but where they were. They stood a wall of steel from which the Mohammedan invaders of Christian Europe recoiled in dismay, and on many a historic field stemmed the tide of Infidel conquest, and rolled back their hosts, which came like Satan's fallen angels:—

"A multitude, like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhine or the Danube, when her barbarous sons
Came, like a deluge, on the South, and spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands."

In these wars between the Crescent and the Cross, Knighthood saved Europe from subjugation and the Christian religion from overthrow.

What now? When no armed foes assail our faith, do we wear these swords to fight windmills, like the crazy knight of La Mancha? Do we strut about with them dangling at our sides, as children play soldier with wooden sabres? They are the badges of our Order; and, more, they are symbols of our profession. We are no longer summoned to use them to hew our way through quivering flesh to a physical triumph. They have an esoteric language. They speak to us of Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy. They teach us to be sure we have a righteous cause, to contend for it with resolute courage, to endure hardness as good soldiers with unflinching fortitude, and to shew mercy to the vanquished and fallen. But we wrestle not, like the fathers of our Order, against flesh and blood, but, like Paul and the Ephesian Christians, "against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Here are enemies enough for us to combat The infidel has changed his tactics. He no longer marshals his serried ranks in the open field, with bugle blare and armor's clang; his sappers and miners are at work; he conceals his approaches beneath the surface of the ground; his parallels are close to our walls; he is excavating under the bastions of our fortress. Stand firm, ye defenders of the faith. "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." The weapons which infidelity now wields are arguments, false deductions from science, and the speculations of a vain philosophy; theories of the origin of the world without a Divine Architect; theories of the origin of life from the blind forces of nature without the breath of God to vivify, without even a Prometheus to filch the vital flame from heaven; theories of development from a monad to a man, whose immediate progenitor was a gorilla, and whose grandfather was an ape; theories of the relations of the sexes which, if practically carried out, would shake the foundations of civil society; theories of morals which destroy the immutable distinctions of right and wrong, and declare that whatever is is right; theories of good and evil which merge all partial evil in universal good, and thus make evil good. To meet these heresies no carnal weapons will avail. The battle is mind against mind, argument against argument, true science against false philosophy; above all, "the sword of the spirit which is the word of God." With weapons drawn from such an armory, and our feet firmly planted on the Rock of Ages which no hostile sappers can undermine, and the glorious Cross with "*In hoc signo vinces*" emblazoned on our standard, we march to certain victory.

But we are asked, Are Templars to usurp the post of honor which rightly belongs to the authorized expounders of Christian truth? This battle is to be fought by clergy and laity together; and let those who are protected with the trustiest armor, and wield the sharpest weapons, and are best trained and disciplined for the encounter, whether clergymen or laymen, march to the front. I admit that the clergy should stand in the first line, but not alone. The arms of Moses grew weary in the battle with Amalek until Aaron and Hur supported them. So let the Christian laity uphold the hands of the Christian clergy. I yield to no man in sincere respect for those learned and able servants of God who preach in their purity "the unsearchable riches of Christ." But they will unite with me in regretting that so many of their profession waste their talents and neutralize their influence in sectarian controversies, in disputes about forms, and ceremonies, and ordinances, and canons, and rituals, and vestments, and genealogies. As in the days of Paul, some said, I am of Paul; I, of Apollos; I, of Cephas; and I, of Christ; so in our day too many say, I am of Calvin; I, of Wesley; I, of Fox; I, of the Pope; until we are ready to exclaim, Who is of Christ? Is Christ divided? was Calvin crucified for you? or were ye baptized in the name of Wesley?

Many ministers of the various denominations are active members of our Order, and we invite all who are worthy to enter. With their assistance, Templar Masonry would do more to break down the partition walls of sect, and smooth the asperities of ecclesiastical controversies, and make Christians move in solid phalanx to conquer the world for Christ, than all the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance during the last quarter of a century.

We sometimes hear the ominous questions, "Is Christianity a failure?" "Is the world really any better for it?" One poet exclaimed in anguish during the late war—

"Two thousand years! two thousand years!
The fierce red eye of carnage still!"

The cynic points to the wars of Christian nations and the rivalries of Christian sects, and says in derisive irony, "See how these Christians love one another!" Not a few grave and thoughtful men are ready to inquire, "Can kindred branches of the true Vine which has the good Father for a husbandman bear fruits which resemble the apples of Sodom more than the purple clusters which give health and life to men?"

We must detach from the substance of Christianity the accidents with which human frailty has incumbered it. Its essence is pure and holy. Its interior spirit is love that worketh no ill to his neighbor. Its outward manifestation is peace on earth, good-will to men. Christianity is not responsible for the follies and crimes which have been perpetrated in its name. These are not its natural fruits. They are fungi, fed by the fogs of ignorance and the malaria of bigotry, which have fastened themselves to the noble tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

The time has come, Sir Knights, for us to do more than we have done hitherto to diffuse and defend a pure, fervent, spiritual Christianity—a Christianity whose fruits shall be justice, honesty, and truth, humility in prosperity, fortitude in adversity, charity to the erring, consolation to the afflicted, protection to the poor pilgrims of earth, deliverance to the oppressed, defense of the innocent, penitence for sin, faith in our Redeemer—in a word, that godliness which "is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." Oh, how far we fall short of our profession! He who can witness our mysteries month after month with his heart untouched and his mind indifferent to their sublime significance, engages in a profane mockery; and he who can go out from our asylums to indulge in open or secret vices paralyzes his sword arm, and puts into the hands of our enemies a keen weapon to attack us.

Freemasonry and Masonic Knighthood no longer stand on the defensive. They make no more apologies for their existence. They assert their right to be, to act, to extend their influence and moral power, and to make their mark in history. But their conquests are to be victories of right over wrong, of truth over falsehood, of mercy over cruelty, of mind over matter, of the religion of love over bigotry and intolerance. With these great objects in view, our next step in advance should be in the direction of mind; we must provide for the education of our youth. We want a great, central, national Masonic University; not a mere High School for boys, but a University for young men; a University in fact as well as in name, including schools of arts, of chemistry and agriculture, of mining and engineering, and of law, medicine, and Christianity; an institution furnished with libraries, apparatus, cabinets, and museums; and manned with a corps of professors learned in their respective departments, men of liberal culture, and apt to teach; an institution of such grade and calibre as will attract young men of all denominations, and especially the sons of Masons of all denominations, and prepare them to go forth into the various professions, and into the walks of scientific, literary, and industrial life, to defend the Christian faith against the insidious attacks of its enemies, and to demonstrate by the example of blameless lives, and by arguments drawn from all the resources of learning, the excellency and glory of the religion of love.

Is this scheme Utopian? Is the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania able to build a Masonic Temple that will cost a million dollars, and have not all the Grand Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies of the United States the ability to raise a million to build, furnish, and equip an institution of learning, and another million to endow it? I tell you, Sir Knights, Companions, and Brethren, that such a monument would be a greater honor to our Orders, and win for us more lasting fame, than the grandest edifice which the mind of an operative Master Mason ever designed, or the hands of operative craftsmen erected.

Permit me, Sir Knights, to say in conclusion that you represent not only the Orders of Knighthood in your respective State Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, and in the Grand Encampment of the United States, but you also represent all the professions, the prominent branches of business and industry, the various departments of literature, science, and arts, and diverse shades of political and religious opinion. But on this neutral ground of fraternity we know no rivalry but in the exercise of magnanimity and courtesy. Our meeting here is indeed a reunion of hearts, and of heads and hands no less. The friendly interchange of ideas and sentiments will give a wider scope to our thoughts, open broader fields for our business enterprises, and awaken in us a most ardent patriotism. We live in an age of heroic achievements. The scream of the locomotive echoes among the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and the buffalo and savage fly from the rumbling trains of commerce. A few years, and the vast areas of our interior domain will be occupied by an intelligent population, and enriched by productive industry. To American enterprise nothing is impossible. We seek the gorgeous East, and "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," by way of the setting sun. Knighthood follows closely the westward march of civilization in a crusade more glorious than Godfrey or Richard the Lion Heart ever led against the Saracens; a crusade to rescue a continent from barbarism and infidelity. If we keep our hands clean and our hearts pure; if we adhere firmly to the moral and Christian principles of our Order; if we continue steadfast in our allegiance to the central authority of American chivalry, we shall move forward with ranks unbroken, and our front ever extending, until our standard shall be unfurled wherever the flag of our country waves.

Sir George Griscom, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, then presented Sir Rev. John Chambers, of Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia, who pronounced the benediction, after which the Knights were dismissed until 8 o'clock P. M., to meet at the American Academy of Music. The programme of the exercises at that place this evening was published by us yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Miners' Strike—Prospects for a Resumption of Work—The General Council Vehemently Denounced.

The Great Peace Jubilee—Boston Excited—The First Day's Proceedings—The Notables Present.

FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining Regions—The General Council Denounced by Miners—The Prospects for a Resumption of Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—A meeting of the miners of this county held at Pittston, yesterday, adjourned over until to-day. Another meeting was held at Odd Fellows Hall, Hyde Park, yesterday. The course of the Grand Council was denounced by a great number of miners who opposed suspension from the first. They now reproach the strikers with their failure.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday sent five hundred tons of coal to this place for transshipment by canal. Threats had been made that miners would not allow it to go through, but no attempt at interference was made. A large force of men accompanied the shipment, for the purpose of forcing it through if necessary. Private advices from Schuylkill miners state that work will be generally resumed throughout the county to-morrow.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume operations this week. Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the miners and the company.

The rumor that Mr. Henderson, who was so badly beaten at Buck Mountain, had died of his injuries, is unfounded.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Great Peace Jubilee—The Excitement To-day in Boston—The First Day of the Grand Monster Concert—Trotting Season.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15.—Everything in Boston this A. M. is excitement and hurry. Crowds of people are still arriving, and notwithstanding a drizzling rain the streets are thronged with people. The effect of the first day's proceedings will be somewhat lessened by unfavorable weather. At 10 o'clock this morning, and every morning during the Jubilee, a rehearsal will take place in the Coliseum. At 3 P. M. the inaugural ceremonies will begin.

The Boston Trotting Association.

The spring meeting of the Boston Trotting Association commences at Mystic Park this afternoon, and continues for four days. Two races each day. Some excellent horses are entered. It is feared that the unfavorable weather to-day will spoil the race.

The New England Rowing Association.

The second annual regatta of the New England Rowing Association comes off on the Charles river at 5 this P. M. There will be two races—a single scull race for wherries and a race for four-oared boats in the latter. The International four of Harvard will compete. The race is looked forward to with much interest.

Admirals Farragut and Thatcher and Commodores Winslow and Rogers are expected to be present.

FROM EUROPE.

Safety of a Steamer.

By Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris from New York.

[NOTE.—This ship was reported, in New York, to have foundered at sea.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Unfavorable Weather.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—The weather throughout England is wet, and unfavorable to the crops.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Malta.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—Arrived, steamships American and Main, from New York.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾@92⅞; U. S. Five-twenties, 80⅝. Illinois Central Railway, 94½; Erie Railway, 19¾.

FRANKFORT, June 15—11 A. M.—U. S. bonds, 86¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens a shade firmer. Estimated day's sales, 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Illinois Central, 94. United States Five-twenties quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—P. M.—Yarn and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn firmer but not higher. Flour firm. California Wheat buoyant at 9s. 6d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 7d. Lard firmer at 72s. 9d.

HAVRE, June 15—P. M.—Cotton opens firmer but not higher.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 138½. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅜; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 119⅝; do. 1867, 119⅝; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 186⅞; Reading, 97⅜; Hudson River, 158¾; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 102¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	187½	West. Union Tel.	39½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Toledo and Wabash	71
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	79¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	96½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Adams Express	59¼
Chi. and W. W. pref.	93⅝	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	118⅝	United States	67
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156⅜	Tennessee 6s, New	62
Pacific M. S.	89	Gold	136⅛

Market unsettled.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The entire morning was taken up with the trial of two little boys, who were accused of a special offense, known as malicious mischief, and by statute made a felony, punishable with a fine of $10,000 and an imprisonment of ten years, within the discretion of the Court. It was alleged that the boys deliberately placed a plank on the track of the Greenwich Branch Railroad where it crossed a bridge, that it was their design to cause the destruction of a train of cars, and that this was only avoided by the rail being moist with rain, and making it easy for the engine wheels to push the plank away. The evidence against the boys was, that when the matter was discovered, they were seen standing off at a distance throwing pebbles at an old gentleman who was fishing in a little brook, and when hailed by a brakeman of the train, they at once ran away. They were not seen to place this obstruction upon the track, but their proximity to the bridge and immediate flight when called were argued as strong evidence of their guilt.

On the other hand, the lack of positive proof, and the presumption of law that children of their tender years, in doing a pernicious act, are actuated by motives of playfulness, and not wanton mischief, were earnestly argued in their favor.

In his charge the Judge spoke in strong terms of the grievousness of the offense, but left the facts entirely for the consideration of the jury. Jury out.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The hostile clamor against General Grant's administration has in good part died away. Democratic partisans continue to denounce it as a failure, but this is partly from the force of habit and partly in the hope of party profit. But the disposition, which at one time seemed quite general among Republicans, to disparage and decry it, has given place to a temper at once more hopeful and more just. It seems at last to be felt that the administration has had as yet nothing like a trial; that three months, under any circumstances, is not time enough to test either the justice or the wisdom of any administration; and that the circumstances which have surrounded the beginning of General Grant's term have been especially unfavorable to the formation of a just and dispassionate judgment.

The expectations of the public, in the first place, were extravagant and unreasonable. General Grant's great military renown, and the reputation his services in suppressing the Rebellion had given him, inspired an undue estimate of what he could do as President, and led the people at large to expect from him whatever the country might need from any department of the Government and in any branch of public affairs. It was forgotten that the department he had been called to fill was at best one of limited power, restricted by the Constitution to the execution of the laws of Congress, and greatly curtailed even in that, by recent legislation and by constant encroachments of the other departments of the Government. At the outset of his administration, moreover, he encountered what must always be, so long as our present system exists, an enormous difficulty to every new administration, the redistribution of official patronage. This has probably been a greater embarrassment to him than to any of his predecessors since the beginning of the Government. The war had multiplied enormously the number of offices to be filled, and had, at the same time, increased enormously the number of applicants for them. Party spirit has grown more and more exacting, more and more selfish and less disposed than ever to give paramount consideration, in judging the motives of public men, to the welfare of the country. The Republican party had become largely venal and less patriotic than ever before. The *greed for office* had become more universal, more clamorous, more intolerant, and more unreasonable.

Under these circumstances it was scarcely possible that General Grant should not fail to meet the expectations of the country. Unquestionably he *did* fail, and it is quite certain that any other man in his place would have failed quite as badly, and probably much worse, than he did.

But the country has come to understand that the appointments to office of the first quarter of a new administration afford no just test of its capacity or character. General Grant disappointed the country, we think, in abandoning so hastily the policy with which he set out of making honesty and fidelity in the performance of duty the sole tenure of office, and by surrendering so soon and so absolutely as he did to political cliques and factions the power of dictating removals and appointments. But it may be doubted whether he could have done otherwise. Political parties were too strong for him. He could only resist their dictation with the certainty of a prolonged contest, in which he was by no means sure of winning, and which would have added greatly to the difficulties and embarrassments of his position.

That matter, at all events, is disposed of, and the administration is now free to give its attention to the graver matters which involve the public welfare, and upon which the question of its success or failure must really turn. While no effective action can be taken on these matters until the meeting of Congress, and while Congress will then be more directly responsible for them than the President, it will be for him to recommend such measures as he may deem best adapted to meet the public necessities and to promote the public interests. He has assured the country that he shall have a policy on all public questions; and although it will not be forced or urged in defiance of the convictions or wishes of the people, the character and scope of his recommendations will afford the true criterion by which his administration will be judged.

So far as we can judge by past indications, there is no reason to fear that the action of the new administration will not be adequate to the public wants, and fully meet the expectations of the country. It has done much already to give effect to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, and to adapt its execution to the wants and necessities of the Southern States; and there is every reason to believe that before the first term of President Grant shall have half expired, harmony of feeling and action will have been restored to the sections so recently arrayed in hostility against each other, and all injurious traces of the recent conflict will have been removed. Very gratifying progress is made towards paying the public debt, and in relieving the industry of the country from the burdens that it must impose. The Indian questions which have hitherto given the Government so much trouble are in a fair way of adjustment. The collection of the public revenues of the country has been greatly improved, and greater efficiency and integrity secured for this branch of the public service. The War and Navy Departments, in spite of clamor against the men placed at their heads, have never been administered with greater vigor or success. And in every department of the Government there is a very decided improvement in the mode of carrying on its affairs.

Persons who have been disappointed in getting office, and politicians who have failed in securing for themselves as much of influence in the distribution of office as they think they ought to have, are, of course, under the first impulse of their chagrin, disposed to pronounce the administration a failure. But the sharpness of their disappointment will soon wear away, and their temper, like that of the country at large, will grow less impatient and more just. General Grant has by no means yet lost that wonderful public confidence which brought him into office, though it is doubtless true, as it is not strange, that in the difficulties and embarrassments of a new administration, it should have become somewhat impaired. And now that his initial troubles have been surmounted, we believe it will be strengthened very greatly and very fully from this time forward.

PRESIDENTS AND PARDONS.

N. Y. World.

...afty and loyal old commentator ...s of England, Sir William Blackstone, in his observations upon the attributes of royalty, to protect that the pardoning power, in its beautiful resemblance to the Divine mercy, belongs and can belong to the head of the State only under a monarchical form of government. He girds, in language more glowing than logical, at "democracies," as being by their constitution incapable of this wise and gracious emolient of authority. If the decision of Judge Blatchford, of the District Court of the United States for this district, in the matter of the petition of one Moses Dupuy, heard before him on Saturday, is to be the definite interpretation and final settlement of the law of the land, we should be inclined to think that Sir William Blackstone understood the nature of democracies wherein he had never lived quite as well as he understood the nature of the monarchy wherein he had lived.

The case of Moses Dupuy should be as familiar to most of our readers as anything of recent occurrence not directly affecting their own interest can well be expected to be. Moses Dupuy, convicted (improbable as it may appear) of illegal conduct in connection with certain "whisky operations," was sentenced, some time in last January, to pay a fine of $200 and to be imprisoned for a year. President Johnson, just before his term expired, saw fit, for reasons not here necessary to be inquired into, to issue a pardon to Dupuy, the fine imposed upon him having been already paid. This pardon passed under the great seal of the United States, and was remitted in due course of the mails to the Marshal of the United States. This officer had placed Dupuy in the custody of the warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and it was obviously his duty, as soon as he received the pardon of his prisoner, to cause him to be released from that custody. Before the Marshal had discharged this duty, however, a telegram reached him from President Grant ordering the pardon of Dupuy to be sent back to Washington. Similar action had been taken at the same time by the new President in regard to certain other pardons granted by his predecessor; and a good deal of amazement was, naturally enough, expressed throughout the country at this promptitude in attempting to annul the mercy of the Government shown by a President who exhibited no such alacrity in making up his mind either as to the policy which his administration should pursue or as to the counsellors who should assist him in framing and carrying out a policy. One of the persons struck at by this attempted revocation of the pardons of President Johnson happened to be a Bostonian. Mr. Attorney-General Hoar pronounced against the action of the new President in the case of this Bostonian, and the latter is now, we believe, at liberty. Quite otherwise has it fared with the unlucky Dupuy. By a remarkable combination of circumstances, Dupuy's case came into the hands of Mr. Clarence Seward, formerly the law partner of Judge Blatchford, and now the law partner of Judge Blatchford's father, that venerable gentleman, though well advanced in years, and long retired from the bar, having come forward in a truly beautiful spirit of paternal devotion to supply, in the name of the firm of Blatchford, Seward, and Griswold, the place left vacant by the elevation of his son to the bench. With Mr. Seward Mr. Stoughton, another eminent barrister, associated himself in the attempt to secure the Presidential prerogative of mercy against the innovations of President Grant. Both of these gentlemen, it is understood, pressed their services in the most chivalric manner upon the prisoner, asking, like the *Armen-Advocat*, or "poor man's pleader," of the German courts, and like the gig-philanthropist of Boston, Mr. John Augustus, no other fee or reward save the approbation of their own consciences, which, as we all know, bears no exchangeable value in Wall street, and goes but a little way towards favorable discounts at the bank. On the other side appeared for the Government Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, the newly-appointed District Attorney. We are loth, being laymen, to raise questions as to the relative legal ability of Mr. Pierrepont and his adversaries. But holding, as we do, very clear and decisive views as to the original nature and intended scope of the great Presidential act of grace, we are forced to infer from Judge Blatchford's decision that the merits of the case can hardly have been presented to him by his friend, Mr. Stoughton, and by his former partner at the bar, Mr. Seward, as strongly as its demerits must have been by his friend who is not his partner, Mr. Pierrepont.

The vital question of the case, covered, as we showed a week ago, by Chief Justice Marshall's reasoning in the case of Marbury vs. Madison as to the conclusive character of letters-patent passed under the great seal, does not seem to have been touched either by the prisoner's counsel or the Government attorney, nor does it seem to have so much as entered into the mind of the very learned judge. At all events, the result is that his Honor has recorded his decision not only that a Presidential pardon, like a contract for the sale of shoes or of peanuts, hath no validity until delivered to the person pardoned, but that a pardon which by any means is prevented from being delivered, and thereby certified, to the warden or other functionary having charge of a prisoner's body, is no pardon at all. Whether this decision would or would not be thought to have any possible bearing on the facts or the controlling law of the case on a review, we will say before Judge Nelson, may perhaps be doubted. Nor is it possibly a very grievous thing that Mr. Moses Dupuy should be for a season longer secluded from the society of his fellow-men and the pursuit of prosperity through whisky. But it does appear to us to be rather in the nature of a public misfortune that the general estimate of President Grant's apprehension of the rights and duties of his high office should rest, even for a time, upon the public sense of the virtue and the validity of a judicial decision, rendered, as we may say, in the bosom of a small legal family, and tending, as far as it goes, to put the pardons of an American President upon a level, in point of force and significance, with the *Pardons de Pleurmel*, or any other merely theatrical demonstration.

MR. MOTLEY'S RECEPTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our new Minister to England has been received and installed, and the prologue to another diplomatic drama of Alabama claims has been read with all the pomp of an English official greeting. The mail brings us an account of Mr. Motley's arrival in Liverpool, done by a friendly Jenkins, in his moment of highest inspiration. Mr. Motley's steamer made a voyage so slow that the Cunard people feared it might provoke the criticism of his friends; and so, to mend matters, they sent out not less than three steam-tugs in search of her. It is duly recorded that the Minister, his family, his suite, his attendants, his luggage, were transferred to one of the tugs and hurried up to the wharf. How many maid-servants were of the party, and how many trunks Mr. Motley had, and how big they were, Jenkins sets down with the enthusiasm of a man-servant and the delight of a trunk-maker. He tells us how the steamer Cuba was discovered, how the tugs got astern of her, how she came along westward of the northwest lightship, how she slowed at once, how the gangway was lowered, how the Consul visited the Minister, and how a mysterious conversation took place, during which time the thirty-one enormous trunks of Mr. Motley loomed up like a portent.

Arrived at the dock, the Minister was met by "His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Doves, the town clerk, and Major Greig, the head constable." This was polite and proper, albeit old-fashioned, and in Dogberry's order of precedence. The Mayor had his gilt coach in waiting, along with a great force of policemen, a little as if Mr. Motley were the advanced guard of the expected invasion. There were no hostilities, however. The Mayor offered Mr. Motley his gilt coach, and we dare say would have thrown in the town clerk if wanted; but our modest Minister, says the reporter, reflected that he had not yet been presented to the Queen, and doubted whether the gilt coach was not, in the circumstances, too grand for him. At any rate, he preferred—sensible man—to drive up to the Adelphi with Mr. Dudley, our Consul, who also had his carriage waiting for the Minister, and had, moreover, himself gone down in a tug to get him safely off the lagging steamer.

They flew at him with addresses instantly Two Chambers of Commerce struggled with each other for the first shy at the new Minister. What they had said, or meant to say, to him who has now departed would be equally good for him who has just reached the shore. Mr. Motley proved good-natured, and agreed to take the two other at 10 on Monday morning. How much we all love each other—as if we had not been on the brink of war lately—how we speak the same language, and other ingenious sentences, including the now familiar impertinence of lecturing a foreign minister on the domestic legislation of his own country—these protestations we had, as we have had before. They have been served up so often that they had perhaps a little of the flavor of *rechauffe*, or of hashed mutton; but then one must not be particular when a town notoriously so friendly to us condescends to be civil to our Minister. Mr. Motley replied with general assurances of good will, adding a hint that what the Chamber of Commerce had to say about free trade they might as well address to the Congress at Washington. Then, spurred by a telegram from Lord Clarendon, he said good-by to the pestering delegations and went up to London, where he has doubtless been beset by every sort of infliction which such a functionary can be called on to endure.

We suppose that, after this chapter of microscopic history, the English journals will do us the favor of suspending criticism on their American cotemporaries for, perhaps, a day. On the whole, however, we cannot feel displeased. This Jenkins, in his hack way, has touched an international chord which vibrates through the whole length of the cable, and on both sides of the water. Notwithstanding the rejected honors, the repudiated dinners, given through Mr. Johnson to the devouring American principle, the good-natured public of England are intent upon showing us that, whatever indignation they may have nursed against us, they know their ceremonial duty to an ambassador. If there is anything else they desire further, it is to make manifest what every diplomatist will aver from this day till doomsday, that it is good for nations to be friendly and bad for them to go to war. Yet we see no vestige of a want of respectability in the British attitude of welcome. The response of Mr. Motley is not less frank and friendly than it should be, and promises for us a lease of that moral statesmanship which we so much need in Europe, and which is as good for us in a question of money as in a question of principle. Now that trumpets have been blown strenuously on both sides, the diplomatists may, we trust, quietly sit down to the consideration of the modest principle that two and two make four.

IMMIGRATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTINENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

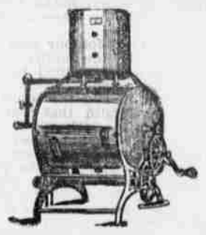
The tide of immigration on our shores is rapidly increasing. With the opening of spring it has sset in in a surprising manner. During the month of May there arrived at this port from Europe over fifty thousand; in the preceding month of April there were over twenty-seven thousand, and for the five months from January to May 31 the number was upwards of one hundred and two thousand. But the arrivals for the first seven days of the present month are more astonishing still. In that week there arrived ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. The greatest number of these immigrants sailed from Liverpool and are nearly all Irish—that is, out of the hundred and two thousand since January nearly fifty-four thousand were from Liverpool and Ireland. But the Germans, too, come in great numbers, for during the same period there arrived from the two ports of Bremen and Hamburg over thirty-two thousand. The rest are from Glasgow, London, Copenhagen, and Antwerp. The increase is large over the immigration of last year, and seems to have set in with a perfect flood. On the other side of the continent every steamship arriving at San Francisco from China and Japan brings a load of Asiatics. We have no doubt the time is near at hand when the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and of Chinese particularly, will equal or exceed that from Europe. The completion of the Pacific Railroad and the constantly enlarging commerce and intercourse with Asia will bring hundreds of thousands of these industrious and cheap laborers to all the mining regions, and across the mountains to the mighty and prolific valley of the Mississippi. It has been said that the Chinese are not a desirable population, and that they come here to make money for the purpose of taking it back to China. They are very industrious, and have been most useful in building the Pacific Railroad. If even they return to China this country is improved and benefited by their labor. But we are convinced that few comparatively would return if treated properly here. Thousands have settled permanently at Singapore, the Sandwich Islands, and other foreign ports, and they would settle in America if not persecuted and placed under disabilities. With such a stream of population coming in on each side, we can hardly imagine what will be the future of this great country. Doubtless it will have some influence upon our social and political life, though we hope the original stock—the pure Caucasian race—will continue to control the destinies of the republic; but whatever may be the effect in this respect, the wealth, population, commerce, and power of the country will be vastly augmented.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We hear little lately of what the Secretary of the Treasury is doing in buying up with his large surplus fund our interest-bearing securities, and so reducing the burden of the national debt. He may be quietly at work, and we may hear the result hereafter. We hope it may be so. He ought not to abandon the policy he laid down and acted upon. On the contrary, he could not do better than increase the purchase and cancellation of the debt bearing gold interest. He has an enormous sum in the Treasury lying idle and unproductive. According to the official statement of the public debt published on the third of this month, there was in the Treasury over a hundred and five millions in coin and over twenty-three millions in currency. If all this be reckoned in currency at the present price of gold, we find there was about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This would purchase one hundred and forty-four millions, at the present market quotations, of five-twenties, bearing six per cent. interest in gold, which would make a saving in yearly interest of little less than nine millions in gold, or twelve and a half millions in currency. This, too, would be a perpetual saving, a cancellation, in fact, of so much of the public debt, and a great relief to the burdens of the people. True, there is the interest on the July coupons, payable in three weeks, to be provided for, but this will amount only to about thirty millions. But the income of the Government is coming in all the time—is a perpetual stream into the Treasury—and the prospect is that by the first of July the amount on hand will be much larger than on the first of June. There is every reason why Mr. Boutwell should increase his purchases of the debt. The reserve of coin in the vaults of the Treasury has no effect in bringing down the premium on gold, and it is more likely the sale and diffusion of it among business men and the community will have that effect. Certainly it would in the end break down the gold gambling combinations here and elsewhere, and make the Secretary master of the financial situation. There is no fear of the Government needing the reserve on hand, and the use of it in the way we advise would tend to make Congress and the departments less extravagant. Now it is an immense corruption fund, into which all want to thrust their hands. Let Mr. Boutwell pay no attention to the gold and stock speculators, who have already exhibited their weakness, but act upon this broad policy boldly and unceasingly.

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FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Berringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, with back buildings, in complete order. Will be sold cheap for cash; $2000 can remain if the purchaser desires. Apply on the premises, at No. 1116 CARPENTER Street, or at O'NEILL & LESLIE'S, No. 713 S. FOURTH Street. 6 12 4t

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address

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TO RENT.

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring-house, etc.; large garden, fully planted.

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TO RENT, FOR THE YEAR OR season, a fine Country Place in Germantown. There is a large mansion, 18 rooms, stable, etc., with 5½ acres of land, well stocked with fruits and vegetables. Apply to Dr. KEYSER, No. 1111 ARCH Street. 6 8 4t

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. W. H. Bailey will have a benefit this evening, when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *The Rendezvous* will be performed. We hope that Mr. Bailey's friends will turn out in force on this occasion.

AT THE ARCH the new drama of *Black and White* will be performed this evening for the last time. To-morrow *All that Glitters is not Gold* and *Katherine and Petruchio* will be given.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in the operetta of "66." A benefit for Mr. J. C. Donnelly, the popular business manager of this theatre, is talked of. We hope that it will come off, and prove a success.

AT THE AMERICAN the performances of the De Lave sisters have been discontinued, and their place has been supplied by other attractions. An entertaining and varied programme will be presented this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Testimony was again taken yesterday in the city contested election case before Examiners Messick and Batturs.

—At a meeting of the carpet weavers held last evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That we, the ingrain carpet weavers, urge any of our fellow-workmen who may have yielded to a reduction to quit work at once until the regular prices are paid; and further, that any information regarding false measurement that can be sworn to is respectfully solicited, with a view to the prosecution of all such cases."

—A meeting of the iron machine moulders was held last evening at Military Hall, Seventh street and Girard avenue. John Nolan wa chosen President, and John H. C. Hothersall Secretary. About 175 moulders were present a large number of whom signed a paper agreeing to unite together for the purpose of securing an advance in wages.

—A meeting of journeymen tailors working for the ready-made clothing stores was held last evening at the hall Fifth and Locust streets, for the purpose of forming an organization to protect their interests. John J. McCarty was appointed chairman. James Wright made an address, advocating unity of action among journeymen in order to accomplish the design for which they had met.

—The Detectives yesterday instituted a strict investigation into the death of William York, who, as stated yesterday, was supposed to have been foully dealt with, and were satisfied that the deceased fell off the bridge while in a state of inebriety.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138⅞.

—The McCoole-Allen prize-fight takes place to-day.

—The Germans held a grand scheutzenfest in Washington yesterday.

—Admiral Lanman supersedes Admiral Davis in command of the Pacific Squadron.

—The Louisville and Cincinnati Air Line Railroad will be opened on Monday next.

—General Sherman and Vice-President Colfax are with President Grant at West Point.

—The propeller Queen of the Lakes was burned at her dock at Marquette, Mich., on Saturday last.

—Randall, Rice & Co.'s paper mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was burned last night. Loss $30,000.

—Davidson M. Leathermore announces himself an independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

—Mr. Weild, the gentleman severely injured at the Annapolis Junction railroad accident, is recovering.

—Mrs. M. Bambull has been arrested in St. Louis for beating a negro servant girl to death with a club.

—Minister McMahon, from late advices to the State Department, is believed to be a prisoner in Lopez's army.

—It is reported that forty additional clerks in the Land Office and twenty-eight in the Pension Office are to be dismissed.

—The New York Legislature refused to make an appropriation for the support of the Albany Soldiers' Home, and it has closed.

—Contracts for stationery for the Treasury Department at Washington were awarded, yesterday, to the eight successful bidders.

—Judge Olcott, ex-Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court, has been appointed by General Canby Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond, Va.

—Colonel Edward Fountain, the projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in Virginia, is lying dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

—Glyn and Cruthers, under officers of the James Foster, have been found guilty, in Brooklyn, of the charges of cruelty to the passengers and crew of the ship.

—Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was yesterday attacked by F. A. Nesmith, a street railroad director. An attempt to horsewhip Mr. Smith failed.

—Duties on merchandise transported from the countries of its origin to France, in American vessels, have been abolished by the Emperor, and the United States reciprocate.

—A commission meets at West Point, N. Y., on the 21st inst., for the purpose of considering the feasibility of locating the terminus of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad on public lands.

—A Miss Welch, who died yesterday in Troy, just before her death made a statement accusing a man named Donavan of causing her illness by violence. Her body bore marks of severe injury.

—Jesse Edwards, who murdered a young lady, Miss Susan Pyle, in Rockbridge county, Va., was taken from the jail at Staunton, yesterday, by a mob and hanged. Edwards had previously confessed his guilt.

—The Grand Lodges of Masons of Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, St John's Lodge of Richmond, and Lafayette Lodge of New York, have each contributed a stone to aid in the completion of the Washington monument.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of a debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance of lords. The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and in the streets a great throng of people collected.

In the House many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville moved that the bill pass to a second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an anomaly, and failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice, and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment.

After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, he said the government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of the measure deemed necessary. To a majority of the people and constituencies in Ireland the bill had no effect on the royal supremacy.

After referring to the threatened opposition, and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the bench and to the bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not a prelude to the disestablishment of the latter. He appealed to the opposition to consider the dignity of the House, and after due protest to allow the bill, indorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers had great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess. It has not the power to thwart the national will. It was said the method of conducting the bill in the House of Commons was offensive, and the Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here. He would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their lordships. More than this he could not say.

Earl Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary and in violation of the coronation oath and of the act of the union. The circumstances were insufficient to justify its introduction, and the result would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that its rejection would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of Earl Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to reform and free trade measures. He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow-countrymen in Ireland in the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw crowds kneeling outside a hovel, with a handsome parish church close by unattended. He believed Ireland was the question of the hour. Her condition had bewildered government after government. The univeral assent of the country, and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue, imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievance.

Duke Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of a majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and affirmed that a voluntary system would never answer.

Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative position of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading, after which the upper House could amend the objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that the bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops, abolish ecclesiastical courts and remove specific endowments. It would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline. He warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the Reform bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bench and bishops intended to do what in conscience they considered the wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended the issues affecting the Churches of Ireland and England, as well as the doctrines of the empire. He would not agree with a blind acceptation or rejection, and he was glad to hear that amendments would receive consideration. The curse of England was perpetual religious and political agitation. He was not desirous of supporting either. He believed that those who urged its rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church. He believed that a blow injuring it would injure the English Church. He therefore desired to give a calm and serious consideration to the bill, and to amend and make it a good measure. The earnest endeavor of the House of Peers, containing the heads of Church and law and the landed interest of the realm, would be of more avail than any agitation meetings at Manchester or in Ireland.

Earl Caernarvon was unable to understand how Protestants could hand Ireland over bodily to the Church of Rome, but that they were bound to recognize freedom from State control, which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He disbelieved that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church, and did not even think it an act of spoliation as distinguishing private from corporate property; but as to the wisdom of disendowing a corporation which was fulfilling duties of a questionable character, it was right to state that were the disestablishment granted partial disendowment must follow.

On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity, and in conclusion advised the House not to reject the bill. The majority of the House of Commons, he said, demanded its passage, but a minority of the House and the country commended its consideration in committee.

Bishop Derry opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end bring the country under the dominion of a papal legate.

The House, without taking action, at 12.15 adjourned.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Otway, under Foreign Secretary, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the Mary Lowell were in dispute. The United States government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish government maintains that she was captured on the high seas, beyond British jurisdiction. The evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the law officers, and it would be impossible to produce the papers at present.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times, on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive great and the end certain. We are convinced the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetrated. No Orange demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous disunited races."

The Times reviews the opinions of the leading men of the opposition, and concludes by such arguments justice may be and is often delayed, but not when the nation is awake to a sense of its denial. We feel assured that justice will not be delayed. By yielding now the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever.

LONDON, June 14.—Letters from Dunedin, dated April 15, give accounts of the massacre of three Englishmen, with their wives and families, and forty friendly natives, by the Maori chief, Te Krote, near Napier, on the east coast of New Zealand. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, and on their arrival found only the ruins of the homesteads, plundered and burned. The settlers in the country were fleeing to the towns for protection.

DUBLIN, June 14.—A great public demonstration was made in this city last night against the Irish Church bill.

CORK, June 14.—A shot was fired into the office of the Constitution, but no one was injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

A collision occurred in Shandon yesterday between the police and a mob. Three of the former were injured and several of the rioters arrested.

PARIS, June 14.—The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the government had received accurate knowledge beforehand of what was to take place, and was thus enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked the outbreaks. It is their duty now to trace the authors. The journal praises the patience, firmness and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

PARIS, June 14.—Tranquillity prevails in all parts of the city.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Prussian government contemplates increasing the number of furloughs granted to the army next winter.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—An Imperial ukase has been issued, authorizing the establishment of an International Bank of Commerce, with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles. The enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers, who will take all the shares.

PLYMOUTH, June 14.—The American ship Isabella Saunders, from Cardiff, March 20, for New York, was abandoned at sea. Part of the crew was landed here.

HAVRE, June 14.—General Cluseret sails for New York on Friday.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Herald from Havana says the disagreements among the volunteers themselves, and their failure to establish the projected colonial government, served to keep them quiet.

The report that four thousand troops were coming to disarm the volunteers is officially denied, and the volunteers are jubilant.

The volunteers are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of General Dulce, and making a report to be forwarded to Spain.

It is reported that General Dulce will touch at Porto Rico for the purpose of meeting De Roda and explaining to him the situation of affairs in the island.

The Vascongode volunteers left very reluctantly, claiming that the Havana volunteers should accompany them. They promised to garrison Villa Clara.

A meeting of Spaniards was held to consider the subject of a commission to Cespedes, for the purpose of establishing a mutual preservation of the lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the Peruvian government causes a despondency.

The order sending employes to Puerto Principe has been revoked, in consequence of unfavorable news from that quarter. Quesada was concentrating his forces closer for a siege of the place, and had captured a convoy of provisions.

Spanish soldiers lately returned from the interior say the insurgents kill an average of 3000 persons monthly, and that disease is making havoc among them.

THE FOLLOWING proclamation has been issued by the President: Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Faverney, his Chargé d'Affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States, are to be discontinued and abolished:

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress approved the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in into French ports, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, is admitted into French ports on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels shall be and are hereby discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE FOLLOWING is the official notification containing the evidence upon which the foregoing proclamation was issued:—

[Translation.]—LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1869.—Mr. Secretary of State: In conformity with the desire expressed in the note addressed by you to Mr. Berthemy on the 19th of March last, I have requested of the Emperor's government to be informed by telegraphic dispatch of the abolition of discriminating duties on merchandise imported into France from the countries of its origin in American vessels.

I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of the notice which I have just received on this subject from his Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This shows that discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the empire under the American flag have been abolished from and after the 12th of June, 1869. Consequently, pursuant to what has been agreed between us, I pray your Excellency to have the goodness to take the necessary measures in order that reciprocal treatment may at once be granted France by the government of the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

COUNT DE FAVERNEY.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

[Translation.] PARIS, ——, 1869.—[Received at Washington, June 12.]—To the Chargé d'Affaires of France, Washington: Discriminating duties on merchandise imported from the countries of its origin, in American vessels, have this day been discontinued in the ports of the empire. Ask for reciprocity. THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Important Communication to Commissioner Delano with Reference to the Tobacco Law.

Editor Evening Telegraph.—The following is a correct copy of the communication sent by the committee of the Philadelphia Tobacco Board of Trade to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

"To the Hon. Columbus Delano, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir: At a special meeting of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, held at their rooms on the evening of May 13th, we, the undersigned, were chosen a committee to communicate with you, and to ask you if our construction of the present tobacco law, respecting how far the right of appeal to you (under the law approved April 10, 1869) to refund the money prepaid for new stamps extends, is a correct one. And we, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration and approval the following construction of the law in point, as we understand it:—

We claim—First. That the law approved July 20, 1868, legislates *all* cigars and manufactured tobacco, of every description, *as made since* July 20, 1868—*i. e.*, made under the new law; and this is to take effect on smoking, fine-cut, chewing, and snuff, after February 15, 1869; on cigars after April 1, 1869, and on all other manufactured tobacco after July 1, 1869.

Second. We claim the *intention* of legislating *all* the old stock as made under the new law, so that the Government would have the power to enforce the law requiring the stock on hand, on a certain date, to be repacked, or at any rate new stamped; and it would prevent the plea of *ex post facto* law.

Third. That section 2 of the act approved April 10, 1869, is "a *further amendment* by *adding thereto*," and *not* annulling or explaining previous laws.

Fourth. That in section 3 of the same act, the words "since July 20, 1868," do not mean *actually* "since," but *legally*, in the language of the July 20, 1868, law, "*Shall be* taken and deemed as having been manufactured *after* July 20, 1868."

Fifth. That, consequently, all the inspectors' stamped manufactured tobacco of every description and cigars that were properly returned to the proper assessor on or before February 1, 1869, come *legally* under the provisions and privileges of said section 3 on or before July 1, 1869.

May we not add that this is, in our opinion not only a fair construction of the present law in point, but it does *no injustice* to any one, and, further, it gives simple justice to *many* who have paid one honest tax. We await with great interest your reply.

Very respectfully submitted by
E. W. DICKERSON,
A. R. FOUGERAY,
A. F. HAWS,
JOSEPH A. BREMER,
SAMUEL HARRISON,
Committee.

Mr. Delano never saw this communication until the committee had an interview with him last Friday morning. We were kindly received and patiently heard. The result was stated thus:—He had *no* case of appeal before him. Whenever a case in point came before him, he would decide upon the points raised.

E. W. DICKERSON.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON SETS	11·57
SUN SETS	7·32	HIGH WATER	6·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Idaho	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 1
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 2
City of London	Liverpool	New York	June 3
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	June 5

FOR EUROPE.

Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Germania	New York	Hamburg	June 15
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	June 16
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
City of London	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Atalanta	New York	London	June 21
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	June 15
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Eveline Schroeder, Preutz, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Idalia, Gordon, Glace Bay, Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. B. Bain, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, Georgetown, D. C., Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Portsmouth, Lennox & Burgess
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, Boston via Provincetown, do.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Portland, do.
Schr Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Providence, do.
Schr Alabama, Gardiner, Thomaston, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Bridgeport, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Hatteras via Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, and Commodore Wilson, Delaware City, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off Morris Liston's, barque Trovatore, from Sagua, bound up.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barg Helen, Doane, from Ivigtut May 13, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left barques Myra, for Philadelphia next day; Augustine, for do. on the 20th; and Sir Colin Campbell for do. about the 22d.

Br brig Ellen H, Dwyer, 12 days from Caibairen, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to C. Vanhorn.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 1 day from Washington, Del., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, 18 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, 5 days from Seaconet, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, 5 days from Seaconet, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Marshall O. Wells, Freeman, 5 days from Seaconet, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Alabama, Gardiner, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days, from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Marion, Hilliard, 1 day from Newport, with grain to James Bewley & Co.

Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, and Commodore Wilson, from Delaware City, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 15.—The following boats left here in the tow for Philadelphia this morning:—
Martha McConkey, with corn to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Minnehaha, with bark to Charles Williams.
S. M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Naomi, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 14.—Six barges leave to-night in tow for Baltimore.
Mary A. Loughney, with ice for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
M. T. Harrigan, Lady Jane, New Era, G. C. Satterlee, Sarah Reichert, and Dreadnought.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Majestic, Keaver, from Liverpool 27th April for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 40 37, long. 69 29.
Steamer Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 10 A. M. yesterday.
Barque Sampo, Houvener, hence, at Antwerp 30th ult.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, for Philadelphia, was loading at Oporto 27th ult.
Brig Bloomer, Chaddock, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pernambuco 7th ult.
Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, hence, at Fernandina 6th inst. via Key West.
Schrs Mary and Francis, Boylan, from New Haven, and Robin Hood, Adams, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.
Schr J. H. Murray, for Philadelphia, was off head Long Island Sound 11th inst.
Schr David Streaker, Adams, hence, at Baltimore 12th instant.
Schr Congress, York, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Portland 11th inst.
Schrs Albert Thomas, Taylor, from Wood's Hole, and Arthur P. Simpson, Churn, from Seaconet for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 8th inst.
Schr Sarah B. Strong, Murray, sailed from Charleston 12th inst. for Delaware City, with 210 tons phosphates.
Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2¼ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1834 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR.,
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1tf

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 15,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. BAILEY.
The ever popular domestic drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Uncle Tom................Mr. W. H. BAILEY
To commence with the roaring farce of
THE RENDEZVOUS.
Old Quaker................Mr. W. H. BAILEY
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT of MR. MARK BROOKE.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF SIMON HASSLER.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF THOMAS J. HEMPHILL.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES WALCOT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), June 15,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
BLACK AND WHITE,
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
AND CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
In preparation—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.
OPEN DAILY FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Admission, 10 cents.
Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents.
TUESDAY NIGHT, June 15,
EIGHTH GRAND PRIZE EXHIBITION.
Re-engagement of the Gymnasts,
DONALDSON AND GILBERT.
Received last Tuesday night with shouts of applause.
W. H. DONALDSON IN NEW ACTS.
He will carry a man on his shoulders over the rope;
RIDE A VELOCIPEDE
On half-inch wire, 90 feet long, 40 feet high, and will also perform his
GREAT MONKEY ACT ON THE ROPE,
After which some of the
BEST VELOCIPEDE RIDERS
IN PHILADELPHIA
Will appear in
FANCY RIDING, SLOW RIDING,
DOUBLE RACES, QUARTETTE RACES,
AND A HURDLE RACE
ON VELOCIPEDES.
CHEISMAN'S BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission, 25 cents Exhibition Nights. 1t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
Last week, most positively, of Miss SUSAN GALTON and Comic English Opera Company. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Offenbach's "66" Reconstructed, "66," with new music, and every member of Company in cast. "66," with all its musical beauties. Pronounced the greatest success of the season. A Musical Afterpiece, by Mr. Thomas Whiffin and Miss Blanche Galton.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The return of Gus Williams. Continued Engagement of the Dashwoods. First week of the new ballet, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. New attractions by the Stars, Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets.
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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A CABLE telegram announces that there was an unusually animated debate on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords yesterday, the session being protracted until after midnight. The contest is of a peculiar character, as it involves not only an important reform of an ancient abuse, but a new test of the real character of the British Constitution.

The House of Commons have decided that the Irish Church must be disestablished, and their decision has been given under imposing circumstances—after a direct appeal to the voters of the nation on this issue—and after a careful consideration of the whole subject.

In the natural order of things this decision should prevail, but the House of Lords contains a large majority of Tory members who are opposed to the reform on principle; and who are at the same time anxious to gain a partisan advantage over their political foes, the Whigs, who support the new bill as a party measure.

If the House of Lords possessed legislative powers fully equal to those exercised by the Commons, its members could content themselves with saying, "We are opposed to this law, therefore it cannot pass," and it would be impossible to overcome the dead-lock produced by the antagonistic views of the two bodies.

The House of Lords, however, is plainly admonished that if it persists in its opposition means will be found to overcome it. It is respectfully invited to amend the bill, if its details are objectionable, but the Earl Granville, in advocating it yesterday, plainly said: —"The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess—it has not the power to thwart the national will." In the same strain Lord Romilly "warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the Reform bill, and the final compulsion they were under to pass it." Practically the House of Lords occupies a position similar to that of Andrew Johnson—it may exercise a sort of veto power, but if it does, means will be devised for overruling it.

The titled opponents of the Church bill seem to be fully conscious of the innate weakness of their position. One portion of them, it is true, avow their determination to continue a desperate fight, and another portion deny that the national will has been unequivocally expressed. But the more sagacious Tories acknowledge the folly of direct antagonism, and they propose to confine their efforts mainly to an amendment of the bill. In this spirit Stratford de Redcliffe spoke, alleging that "the relative positions of the two houses of Parliament demanded the second reading, after which the upper house could amend the objectionable features;" and the Archbishop of Canterbury announced his desire to "give a calm and serious consideration to the bill, and to amend and make it a good measure."

The friends of the reform are confident of its final passage, but they seem disposed to accede to such amendments of its details as will make it acceptable to the progressive Tory members of the House of Lords, preferring this course to the creation of a host of new peers, this radical measure being reserved as a last resort.

The popular demonstrations against the bill which have been made by the Orangemen in Ireland have not sensibly affected public opinion. However much they may desire the continuance of the present system of taxing millions of Catholics for the support of churches in which but a few Protestants worship, its worst features are doomed to a speedy death. The spectacle to which Lord Clarendon referred, of crowds of Catholics "kneeling outside a hovel, with a handsome parish church close by unattended," should no more be witnessed, and, much as the Tories may clamor for the close union of Church and State, the better instincts of the people of Great Britain revolt from a persistence in the policy of forcing the impoverished followers of the Papacy to maintain splendid Protestant temples which they never enter.

The House of Lords must bow to the will of the Commons, and the only practical questions are, how the peers can best maintain their traditional dignity, and how much of the substance of power they must surrender in order to preserve its shadow.

A MODEL LEGISLATURE.

FOR two or three years past, the political atmosphere of the Hub has been laden with rumors of corruption. Reports have been freely circulated to the effect that some members of the Massachusetts Legislature have been influenced by improper motives in their action upon certain measures, especially those in which the great railroad and other powerful corporations were directly or indirectly interested. These charges, says a Boston journal, were made with "such a swashing and martial air"—whatever that may mean—that when a committee was appointed to inquire into their truthfulness, it was thought, even by the said committee, that "there might really be some horrid iniquity to be exposed." Now behold the denouement! The committee, after laboriously engaging in the task set before them, sandwiching their labors, we presume, after the fashion in vogue in New York and nearer home, with whisky, cigars, and *opera bouffe*, have presented their report; and, incredible as it may appear to the people and politicians of this latitude, they find that not only the present, but all previous Legislatures, have been composed of the very salt of the earth! In fact, not a solitary individual whom the tainted and tainting hands of corruption could approach has found it possible to gain admittance to the gloomy structure which towers up on Beacon Hill. Or, as it is ingenuously put by the committee, they "have had no reason to suppose that any member either of this or any previous Legislature has been influenced by any improper or dishonorable motives."

This verdict would certainly entitle Boston to the claim of being the great centre of moral ideas, as well as to that of being the "burning axletree" around which the universe revolves, were it not for an unfortunate admission by the ingenuous committee. Despite the purity of the men who are called to the important task of legislating for the old Bay State, their annual gatherings on Beacon Hill call together a horde of monstrosities known, even in Boston, as lobbyists. These men, say the committee, "are *not* lawyers, and have no legitimate professional calling at the Capitol, but are supposed to have more or less influence in private talks and conversations by partial presentation of matters to individual members." Our readers will recognize these men at a glance by this description. They belong to precisely the same species which flourishes so luxuriantly at Harrisburg. But they possess one quality which is not always found in their Harrisburg rivals—that of making the people, and especially the persons who are interested in legislation, believe that their "private talks and conversations" are potential with "individual members," when the precise reverse is the truth. The committee "believe that money expended in the employment of these men is wasted by the parties who expend it." This state of facts is not entirely in accordance with our old-time notions of Yankee shrewdness, but we suppose that the apparent inconsistency may be reconciled on the presumption that it is only a rivalry in shrewdness, in which the lobbyists come out best. Yet, although the legislators of Massachusetts, to a man, have been upright and incorruptible from time immemorial, and all attempts at improperly influencing their action by "private talks and conversations" have ever proved futile, the committee are forced, from sheer honesty, to confess that the practice of feeing the lobbyists has "a tendency to demoralize legislation"—a confession to which the people of this locality will be inclined to give full credence. But the manner in which this demoralization is effected, and its results, are a little singular, and not altogether as clear to the mind of the average reader as they might be. In the words of the committee, "the influence of such expenditure has a tendency" not only "to demoralize legislation," but, as a natural result, "to create suspicions of integrity of members where suspicion should never rest." Yet, despite all these disreputable and demoralizing surroundings, the members of the General Court stand forth upon Beacon Hill as beacon lights to the political world.

Shall not we of the State of Pennsylvania make a desperate effort to profit by the light so shed upon us? Have we not in our midst men who are as thoroughly incorruptible as the Solons of Massachusetts? Can no person born outside of that State resist the seductive influences of "private talks and conversations?" Does Boston monopolize the political virtue, as well as the literary culture, of the country? We submit that the poorest way of going about the task of giving satisfactory responses to these inquiries will be by sending back to Harrisburg such men as Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong. These individuals have been tested, and they have not proved themselves to be quite up to the standard of the Massachusetts lawmakers. Let no honest Republican, therefore, vote for any one in the list.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.—On another page will be found the result of an interview between a committee representing the tobacco interests of this city and Commissioner Delano. As yet, the claims made by the committee have produced no result, as the Commissioner stated his inability to give any decision until a case was regularly presented to him on appeal.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORIES.—The number of cotton and Woollen factories in the United States, so far as reported, is nearly 3500, and are distributed as follows:—

Connecticut	284	New Hampshire	150
Vermont	68	Rhode Island	292
Maine	100		
Massachusetts	593	Total New England	1487

The others are thus divided:—

Alabama	11	Wisconsin	42
Delaware	19	Mississippi	14
Georgia	47	North Carolina	40
Illinois	133	New Jersey	116
Indiana	115	New York	365
Iowa	52	Oregon	8
Kentucky	24	Ohio	114
Kansas	7	Pennsylvania	517
Maryland	35	South Carolina	40
Michigan	55	Tennessee	40
Missouri	27	Virginia	24

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for July has been sent to us by Turner Brothers & Co. Nine chapters of Anthony Trollope's new novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," are given as an opening instalment, with a fine illustration by Mr. E. B. Bensell. The balance of the table of contents presents a sufficient variety of pleasant reading for the summer season.

The same house sends us *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks* for July.

From D. Ashmead we have received the first and second monthly parts of *Appleton's Journal*.

ENGLAND.

Is She Prepared to War Against the United States?

A London correspondent has been discussing this subject. He says:—

And what injury could our fleet inflict in the meantime upon your commerce or your ports? Literally nothing—nothing whatever. Our iron-clads are fine ships, but they are not calculated to cross the ocean and then be able to fight. These ships can steam, but, except the finest of fine weather, they cannot sail in such a manner as to arrive at any given point with anything like certainty. If they crossed the Atlantic under sail one out of three would reach any rendezvous at the time appointed. If they did so under steam they would be useless (because without coal) when they reached your shores.

One great—I might say the chief—reason for the inefficiency of our navy is this:—We have too many iron-clads. For some years past our naval authorities seem to have forgotten that we might—and that in the event of a war we should—want a fleet of swift steaming as of iron-cased ships. For ten years we have turned our attention to nothing in naval architecture except that which is defensive. We have a splendid squadron of enormous iron-clads, which, if mustered in line of battle, or even if they could meet in our own waters—ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man—vessels of their own calibre, would no doubt do well. But we don't want razors to cut firewood. Of what use would be a score of costly iron-clads—vessels that can hardly sail, and are very slow indeed under steam—to protect our commerce in various parts of the world? What we want would be a large fleet of fast wooden corvettes, ships that can go equally well under steam or canvas. And these we not only do not possess, but we seem to have lost the faculty of building them. In a word, as a means of defense of our interests on the high seas, our navy is decidedly wanting.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

There is comparative ease and quiet in our local Money market to-day and no great pressure for loans, though the rates for money are quite firm. The impression is very general that the currency balance of the Treasury, which now amounts to $27,000,000, is the main cause of the recent disturbance in the money market, and a continuance of the present proportion between the gold sales and the bond purchases will add still more to the danger which threatens unless the drain into the Treasury be promptly stopped, either by arresting the gold sales or increasing the purchases of bonds.

Our weekly bank statement is rather unfavorable, showing a falling off in deposits of $361,793, and in legal tenders of $200,000, whilst the loans have expanded $298,443. There is not much activity just now in the Stock market, and the Money market is easy in consequence. The banks exhibit no pressure on the part of borrowers, and are free lenders to their regular depositors.

Government loans are without any new movement. Gold opened and continues weak. Sales at the First Board, 138⅛. At 12 M., on Third street, the premium was quoted at 138⅜.

The Stock market was moderately active, but prices were hardly so strong. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were weak, and selling at 99¾@100 for the new issues. Reading Railroad opened at 48¾, but improved at the close, selling at 49@49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 57⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 56⅝; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32⅞; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36.

Canal shares were quiet but firm. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37½. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.. c&p..100
$2000 do ....c&p.100
$2000 do ...d bll. 99⅞
$5000 Amer Gold....138⅛
15 sh Leh Val R.ls. 56½
50 do.....b5. 56½
100 sh Leh N St..c. 37½
200 sh Ph & E...b60. 32⅞
125 sh Penna...rec. s5wn.. 57
272 do .....ls. 57⅛
25 do.....ls. 57½
100 sh N Pa R....c. 36
42 sh Manufac Bk. 30¼
18 do.... .s5. 30¼
200 sh Niagara O.b30 2⅛
100 sh Read R..b60. 49⅛
400 do.....ls.48@81
100 do.....b30. 49
70 do.....c. 49
100 do.....48@81
400 do...ls.b30. 49
100 do .....s30.48@81
100 do.....b30. 49
100 do.....c.48@81
100 do.....b60. 49½
100 do.....c. 48⅞
100 do..b60wn. 49¼
100 do...b5&l. 49
1600 do .....ls. 49

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138⅛	11·10 A. M.	138⅛
10·05 "	138⅛	11·12 "	138¼
10·08 "	138¼	11·20 "	138⅛
10·20 "	138⅛	11·26 "	138¼
10·25 "	138⅛	11·35 "	138⅛

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¼; do. 1862, 122¼@122½; do. 1864, 117⅛@117¾; do. 1865, 118⅛@119¼; do. 1865, new, 119⅞@120; do. 1867, new, 119⅛@119¾; do. 1868, 119⅛@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108½@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅝@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138⅛@138⅜; Silver, 132@134.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@121¾; 5-20's of 1862, 122½@122⅝; do., 1864, 117⅛@117¾; do., Nov. 1865, 118⅞@119¼; do., July, 1865, 119¾@120⅛; do. 1867, 119⅛@119¾; do., 1868, 119⅛@119¾; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. Pacifics, 106⅝@107. Gold, 139¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 15.—The Masonic celebration today absorbed much of the attention of the merchants; hence the volume of business effected on 'Change this morning was remarkably light, without, however, any essential change in prices. The Flour market was quiet, and the transactions were confined to a few hundred barrels for the supply of the wants of the home consumers, at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·62½@6 for extras; $5·75@6·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@8 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·15@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·50.

The Wheat market is without quotable change. Sales of red at $1·35@1·50; amber at $1·55@1·60; and white at $1·65@1·80. Rye may be quoted at $1·25 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is steady but quiet; sales of yellow at 93@94c., and high Western mixed at 88@91c. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Western at 73@76c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 50@68c.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ₱ ton.

Whisky ranges from 97c. to $1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, St. Mary, Florida, captain. Br. Brig Lena Fox, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Trovatora, Blanchard, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Mary Alice, Perry, 8 days from Bangor, with lath to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, 3 days from New York, with sulphur, ammonia, and dyewood to Powers & Weightman.

Schr Westmoreland, Rise, from Providence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 14.—Brig John Sanderson, from Demerara for Philadelphia, steamer Ranger, and a number of small vessels bound South, are at the Breakwater. Wind S. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, for Philadelphia from Liverpool, spoken May 21, lat. 50 lon. 10.

Barque Mary Russell, from ——, for Philadelphia, Barnegat, bearing ENE 10 miles, was spoken by pilot boat Charlotte Webb No. 5.

Schrs H. Thomas, Allen, and H. S. Simpson, Shaler, from Wood's Hole for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held at ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, on THURSDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock.

Essays will be read by several of the graduating class, and the usual testimonials conferred.

On FRIDAY MORNING an Ordination will be held in the same church at the same hour, of candidates for Deacons' and Priests' Orders. The Rev. Dr. GRAMMAR will preach the ordination sermon. It

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BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.

Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3·30 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.

Round Trip, $2·00. 6 14 12t

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1790. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO., 4 30 ftu3m Portsmouth, Va.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 41 S. NINTH Street. 4 19 3m

CLOTHING.

A SCREAM
FROM THE BIG JUBILEE
AT BOSTON.

The Boston folks are full of jokes,
And fond of mighty noises;
They hold their monstrous JUBILEE
With twenty thousand voices.

Eleven hundred instruments;
Big fiddles, fifes, and cannon,
With kettle-drums and great bassoons,
And gongs to do the bangin'.

The dogs will bark from dawn till dark,
The bells will keep on ringing,
The organ scream, the people seem
To split their throats with singing.

And this, the song they'll roll along,
Joining in jolly chorus,
So clear and long, so loud and strong,
They'll shake the building o'er us:—

"*We sing our song in clothes so strong,*
"*We folks with linen drills on;*
"*The reason why, for cash we buy*
"*Of ROCKHILL and of WILSON.*

"*A) GREAT BROWN HALL the people all*
"*Find, cheap for cash, with pleasure,*
"*Coat, pants and vest, all of the best,*
"*On hand, or made to measure.*"

Though the twenty thousand singers should crack their throats, and strain the buttons off of their coats, and each, in trying to sing his best, should split the seams of his Sunday vest; and though the men with the big bassoons should rend asunder their pantaloons; yet we are proud to be allowed to tell the crowd to hurry along, after screaming their song, and we'll fit them out, without a doubt, in Summer Clothes, so cool and nice, as every one knows, at the lowest price, at the place where the people love to call, the place known as the

Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
IS COMMENCED IN THIS NUMBER.

NOW READY.
THE JULY NUMBER OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING VOLUME IV.
CONTENTS.
I. The opening chapters of "THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON, A NEW NOVEL OF GREAT INTEREST. BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Phineas Finn," "Orley Farm," "The Claverings," "The Belton Estate," Etc. WITH A FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION.
II. THORWALD'S LAMENT. By the late Edward Everett.
III. ANNEXATION OF NOVA SCOTIA. By a Nova Scotian.
IV. MY SUMMER PETS.
V. INSIDE OF A CHINESE GAMBLING-HELL.
VI. THE WATCHER. A poem. By Edgar Fawcett.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: A Novel.—Part VII. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
VIII. THE HOUSEKEEPER'S MILLENNIUM.
IX. THE PHILOSOPHY OF ABSURDITY. By Walter Edgar McCann.
X. PRINCESS AND PAGE: A Poem. By Lucy H. Hooper.
XI. ONLY NO LOVE: A tale after the German. By Mrs. A. L. Wistar. (Concluded.)
XII. THE DEVIL'S CAVE: An adventure in Mexico.
XIII. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. By Henry Flanders.
XIV. FANCY SIGNATURES. By Carl Benson.
XV. THE ART OF GETTING TO SLEEP.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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JULY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

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A STATUE. By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.
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THOMAS CRAWFORD; a Eulogy. By G. S. Hillard.
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THE UNSOCIABLE COLT. By Edgar Fawcett.
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, WHO NEVER NAVIGATED. By James Parton.
HOW TO WRITE. By Edward Everett Hale.
WILLIAM HENRY'S LETTER ABOUT THE "CHARADE." By Mrs. A. M. Diaz.
IN THE COTTAGE. By Lilly Nelson.
WATER LILIES. By the author of "Seven Little Sisters."
GARDENING FOR GIRLS. VII. By the author of "Six Hundred Dollars a Year."
LADY MOON, A CHILD'S SONG. By Lord Houghton.
MUSIC. By F. Boott.
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FOR
WHOLESALE DEALERS
Ever Offered the Public.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 tf J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND MELODEON ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 3m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
11 3tf DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF
TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
2 20 stuthsmrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
R. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS

The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS

will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.

Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.

Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.

JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.

REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4pim
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday.
Terms moderate.
6 3 1m RIEGEL & SANDT, Proprietors.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 2 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1869.

Victor Hugo says it is impossible for the optimist to maintain his theories in presence of the devil-fish. I maintain that it is equally impossible for him to do so, in presence of this weather. Every other day is a meteorological *multum in parvo*, a thermometrical *e pluribus unum*, an atmospheric Iliad in a metropolitan nutshell. Naturally inclined to believe that everything is for the best, I confess I stand an involuntary pessimist before the clerk of the weather, and I do not think as censurably as I ought to of that witty infidel—why are all infidels called witty?—who said that he thought, were he Providence, he could manage things a little better.

Commissioner Delano has awoke from a snooze, and proclaimed that no property seized by any Internal Revenue Officer will be released by an order from the Commissioner until the officer who made the seizure, and the Assessor and Collector of the district, have reported the facts in the case, with their recommendation, or had ample opportunity to make such report and recommendation.

Yesterday the last races at the Spring meet at Jerome Park were run. The first race was a hurdle, $600, one mile and three quarters, resulting as follows—Beacon, 1; Harry Booth, 2; Thompson's g. 3; time, 3·33¾. Beacon and Booth leaped the last hurdle on the home stretch almost together with Lobelia, jumping over as they came down, and Thompson's b. g. four lengths behind. Lobelia stumbled as she landed over the hurdle and rolled over Roach, her jockey, severely injuring him inwardly and breaking his collar-bone and two ribs. The second race was the Jockey Club, handicap for all ages, two miles, $100 entrance, $1000 added by the club. Plantagenet and Abdel Kader ran a dead heat. Walden's Uncle Vic closed up, and the rest beaten off. Time, 3·43. The third race—Consolidation premium of $600, one and three-quarters miles for horses beaten during this meeting was won by General Duke, beating Metarie, second, and Viley, third. Time, 3·12½. The race was exceedingly close between all the horses. The three-mile race for a purse of $1000 was contested by Banshee, Flora McIvor, General Yorke, Fleetwing, and Eminence. General Yorke won by two lengths from Flora McIvor. Time, 5·38¾.

Everything connected with the Boston Peace Jubilee is on the hundred and thousand scale. Sunday night the Fall River steamboat took fifteen hundred passengers, among whom were Parepa-Rosa and four hundred Peace Jubilee musicians. It is understood that the celebration will be opened with a prayer by four thousand clergymen, and we all know that the chorus will consist of twenty thousand voices. The footlights are to be lit by thirteen hundred call-boys, but not more than five hundred recalls to any one artist will be permitted. Beneath the stage a special department has been fitted up for the reception of catgut and the replacement of broken violin strings, but no more than three hundred and fifty-seven violinists are allowed to fracture a chord a day, for fear the audience should fancy it is being got upon a string. I don't know what the quality of the violinism will be, but presuming the number of instruments to be a thousand, would it be too much, remembering that the letter D, as a numeral, represents five hundred, to attempt to characterize it by the term fiddle-D-D?

By authority of District-Attorney Pierrepont, a new libel has been filed against the Quaker City, and she is again in the custody of the marshal. The libel declares that she is ready to sail to some places unknown, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, and property of Hayti, with whom the United States is at peace. So much for Buckingham.

The materials for the track of the West Side Elevated Railway are continually arriving, and the work of laying them will soon begin. The posts are up as far as Thirtieth street. By July the engineers expect to be running cars over three and a half miles of the railway, from the Battery to Thirtieth street.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections intend opening a new office to-day, on the ground-floor of the Plympton Buildings, at the junction of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. The object is to take lists of all persons desiring help, domestic, agricultural, mechanical, or clerical, and providing for those needing work, without charging a commission. This design, it is hoped, will obviate the roguery practised at the private intelligence offices, where the poor of both sexes are so heartlessly swindled.

The enormous rents in New York are working marvels for the suburbs. At Irvington, for instance, which is within an hour's ride of City Hall Park, land was once considered extremely well paid for if it brought one hundred dollars per acre. It is now selling at thirty times that price, and in some cases at even forty or fifty.

White Plains has been fixed as the site for the new Asylum for the Insane. These grounds are nearly three hundred acres in extent. The main building is four stories high, and the cost of the property, including land and building, will be one million of dollars. Five hundred patients will be accommodated, and the establishment will be the largest of the kind in the world.

The European steamers that sailed from this port yesterday took out almost more passengers than they could hold. The Ville de Paris was overcrowded, and bore a very precious burden of continental pleasure-seekers—the raw material for romance at the spas, which is to supply *feuilletonistes* with so much good make-up for the winter magazines.

Among the passengers to leave for Europe on Wednesday, in the Cunard steamer Scotia, is A. J. Drexel, Esq., of Philadelphia, of the well-known banking firm of that name. Mr. Drexel goes out for a brief respite from the cares of business, accompanied by his estimable family.

Yesterday may be said to have commenced the season at Cape May and Long Branch. Hitherto overcoats and hot stoves had been greatly in request. The first genuine bathing of the season took place yesterday morning.

No less than three matches at base-ball came off in the suburbs yesterday afternoon. They were between the Eckfords and Athletics, of Brooklyn, at the Union ground; the Athletics and Alphas, at the Capitoline; and the Empires and Socials, at Hoboken. To-day the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, are expected to play the Mutuals, to-morrow the Atlantics, and on Thursday the Eckfords. The Haymakers are likewise expected to pay their annual visit to the metropolis this week, and engage our leading clubs.

The country newspapers have seized the occasion of Mr. Booth's marriage to "find out all about" the young lady who is now his wife. They have discovered "who was her father, who was her mother, had she a sister, had she a brother," and are pretty confident that she has now a "near one, yet, and a dearer one, still, than all other." In commenting upon this gossip a cynical contemporary pertinently asks, "why should the public care about it?" But, unfortunately, it is precisely about gossip like this that the public cares, more almost than about anything else. If I can tell the public something, hitherto unknown, a little bit scandalous about a distinguished personage, I am very certain of pleasing, while all my proper and innocent attempts at recreation would have been overshadowed by a doubt.

You Philadelphians are not to be alone to-day in your celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Knights Templar. St. John's Commandery, No. 4. The following-named bodies from this city are to participate, viz.:—Columbia Commandery, No. 1; Morton Commandery, No. 4; Palestine Commandery, No. 18; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27; Manhattan Commandery, No. 31; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36; Hudson River Commandery, No. 35.

Even hotel proprietors grow veteran. Samuel Laird, of Long Branch, is one of these. He is the Champion Hotelist of Long Branch, and the tutelary genius of the Mansion House. The first hop of the season was given there on Saturday night. Miss Annie Laird, his daughter, who looked lovely in lavender, did the reception, and Grafulla's 7th Regiment Band—not having been engaged for the Boston Bucolics and the Jubilee Georgics—did the music.

The Executive Committee of the General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church held a meeting yesterday morning at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, but no business of public interest was transacted.

Lucille Western has taken Fisk's Grand Opera House, and will make her first appearance there, since her return from California, next Monday evening. Of course, the appearance will be as the false "Lady Isabel" and the festive "Madame Vine." If the public were asked why it persisted in approving of this drama, and of Miss Western's portraiture in it, I opine that it would answer in the reproachful words of Mrs. Crupp, when she remarked, "Mr. Capperfull, I'm a mother myself!" It's the maternal business that does; and when "Madame Vine" in the last act pulls off the wig and spectacles, and exclaims, "Willie, I am your mother!" the whole audience becomes transfused into Mrs. Crupps, and disappears beneath a cloud of pocket-handkerchiefs.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 601 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BLUE,
OLIVE,
DRAB,
BLACK,

diagonal worsted for

SUMMER SUITS,

new in style and very beautiful, just the thing to wear at the

SEA SHORE.

Also, a full assortment of Side-band Drillings for

PANTALOONS,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people dont know*
☞ *Some people don't know*

How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell

☞ *Me'ns and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*

Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*

Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KNORR—BAKER.—January 3, 1869, by the Rev. Nathan B. Durell, Dr. JOHN K. KNORR, Jr., to Miss MAGGIE BAKER, all of this city.

PARKINS—HOLLENBACK.—On the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Hunckelman, HENRY S. PARKINS to KATE B. HOLLENBACK, daughter of B. U. Hollenback, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BECKERT.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARTHA E. A. BECKERT.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1010 Shippen street, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

CONROW.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES CONROW, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Lumberton, Burlington county, N. J., on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia at Hainesport.

FOY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARGARET FOY, relict of the late Michael Foy, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1325 Pine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street.

HARRIS.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. RACHEL HARRIS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 313 Buttonwood street, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Baptist Church at Montgomeryville, at 8 o'clock A. M.

McCLEAN.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, DAVID McCLEAN, aged 68 years.

His relatives and friends and the members of City Councils are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1115 Shippen street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

PAUL.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM J., son of David S. and Rebecca S. Paul, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Weccacoe Fire Company, No. 19; Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.; and Myrtle Wreath Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 512 Penn street, Camden, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union, Sixth and Washington streets.

PURCELL.—At Lancaster, on the 14th instant, JAMES PURCELL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, P. McEvoy, Lancaster, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SEDGWICK.—On Tuesday morning, June 15, 1869, LILLY SEDGWICK, aged 16 years and 20 days. Interment at Pottsville.

SHERRERD.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 278 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, to which his relatives and friends are invited. Interment at the Woodlands.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.

A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET. 5 20 stuth3mrp

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have procured, within the last few days, some

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,

At ABOUT ONE-HALF the prices they were sold at early in the season, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

N.B.—We are now closing out our stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS at low prices. 6 15 tuth2t

BLACK HERNANIS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

8-4 BLACK HERNANIS.
HEAVY MESH HERNANIS.
FINE MESH HERNANIS.
3-4 HERNANIS.
HEAVY AND FINE MESH. [6 15 tuth2t

DIAMOND "A" BLACK GRENADINES, DIAMOND "E" BLACK GRENADINES. NEW GOODS.

LACE POINTES. SUMMER SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have a Full Assortment of

LACE POINTES,

Of their own importation. Very desirable styles.

WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
BLUE BORDER SHAWLS,
SCARLET BORDER SHAWLS,
PURPLE BORDER SHAWLS.

An invoice from the Manufacturers, at REDUCED PRICES. 6 15 tuth2t

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

NOTICE.

We have received our Importation

OF

BOMBAZINE ALPACAS.

PERKINS & CO.,

NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,

Will find our stock of

WHITE GOODS

Very complete, embracing

THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents, TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.

As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,

In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE THIS SEASON MADE LLAMA LACE POINTES

A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
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Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Pickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

GENT'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
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DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, LINENS.
ALL PRICES, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SHADES,
AT

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER'S

CLOTH HOUSE,

NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

Our entire Stock having been purchased since the late tremendous fall in Woollens, is ALL NEW, and the ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

PURE LINEN DRILLS, 25 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, 50 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL 6-4 CLOTHS, $1·00.

And a full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Linens, of all shades, grades and styles, for Ladies, Gents, and Boys.

We are slaughtering the above Goods, and guarantee the prices to be lower than was ever heard of before—even the panic prices of 1857 outdone.

Call and examine for yourselves. [6 12 stu2t4p

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,

In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

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FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
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MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

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BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Lama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING DESIGNS

IN

BONNETS AND HATS,

AT OUR

NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

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CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,

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LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS

In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

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FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

[4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO A MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE

BY

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

ABOVE BROAD,

TO CLOSE OUT

THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

INCLUDING

THE MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND GOODS AT

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

N. B.—It is almost needless to remark that H. C., & Co. never make such announcements without having SPECIAL BARGAINS to offer. 6 12 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

TEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TINS

LONDON

FANCY BISCUITS

TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,

CONSISTING OF

Eugenie, Albert, Pear', Macaroons, Floral, Desert Rusk, Thin Captains, Palace Varieties, Caskets, Fruit, Picnics, Arrowroot, Champagne Rusks, Finger Ginger-nuts, and Mixed,

Received June 11, per steamer Louisiana.

For families going to the country or the sea-side, these Biscuits will be found a great luxury.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT

stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS

AT

LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

BUY THE BEST.

QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

CARD.

I will hold an immense Sale of first-class **FURNITURE**, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of **M. THOMAS & SONS**, Nos. 139 and 141 South **FOURTH** Street, on **FRIDAY**, June 18.

The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

6 10 7t PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4p

THE LATEST AND BEST

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,

NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6mp

A FRENCHMAN AT THE "DERBY."

Done Up in the Fashion of Victor Hugo.

The jerky style of Victor Hugo, in his late work of "The Man Who Laughs," has been happily hit off in the London *Telegraph*, in a description, purporting to come from an unhappy Frenchman, of a visit to the Derby. It is from the point of view of having been swindled by a member of the swell-mob, and would properly be *L'Homme Qui Pleure.*

ANTICIPATIONS.

I. L'Homme qui Rit.

"In England everything is great, even that which is not good, even oligarchy itself!" Though profound and sublime of the Master; apophthegm initiatory and bitter of the Man who Laughs—who laughs, but who can also bite.

For Genius, as for Ambition—for Prometheus who thinks, as for Prometheus who wields the great battalions—seems it not that there is reserved, by the derisive irony of Fate, an expiatory rock, an island exile?

For Victor Hugo, this rock expiatory but glorious, calls itself Guernsey.

For Napoleon, it had two names; it was Elba, and it was Ste. Helene.

"He laughs best who laughs last," says the proverb.

Proverbs are the wisdom of nations.

And thou, oh Master, oh author of the Man who Laughs, thy laugh is as the laugh of Gwynplaine, sombre but not cynical, permanent but full of pity, of compassion—a laughter broken with tears—above all, a laughter which endures!

II. The Solidarity of the Sportmans.

The *sportmans* of France, the *sportmans* of England, they are as the brothers of Corsica. What says your Williams? "As we were being washed by nurse, we got completely mixed!" Touching and tender fantasy of this grand old Swan of Stratford-upon-Thames.

I had long desired to watch you insularies in the sports of the hippodrome, in which I am myself not without skill; but the furious storms of the Sleeve twice detained me at Calais, and once at Boulogne. I consoled myself in the hope that everything comes to him who knows how to wait. I knew how to wait. I waited.

After Chantilly, Epsom's Courses?

The sea appeared calm; not a wrinkle in the folds of the steel-blue Sleeve.

I embarked myself, with my luggage in my left hand and my "Ruff's Guide to the Turf" in my right.

I shall see them, then, at last—these courses, sacred in the past by the memory of Eclipse and the Flying Admiral Childers, dear to the patriotic heart of France in the present days by the triumph of Gladiateur!

III. Ocean less Perfidious than the Aristocracy of Albion.

The sun was shining. The Ocean stirred gently in its sleep.

As we cross Calais Bar the vessel rolls. I like it not. Can she be strong enough for the traverse, often fearful and stormy, to Douvres? I begin to marvel whether she is made of iron, or only made of wood.

I address the question, politely, to a young English *sportmans* by my side—"Pardon, Mister; but what is the vessel made of?"

A spasm of uncertainty, if not of pain, passes across his face as he points to an inscription inside the paddle-boxes.

One can only die one time; nevertheless, it is permitted to exclaim against the perfidy of the Steam-Lords of the Board of Commerce for London and Douvres. I read the inscription. Hope abandons me. The vessel is *not* made of iron!

She is not even made of wood!!

She is only "Maid of Kent"!!!

IV. Portentosum Mare.

An agitation which I have never felt before seems to seize upon me.

The further we go, the more it increases.

VI. Noblesse Oblige.

The young English *sportmans* is, after all, a good infant. He brings me a big golet and a biscuit, which comfort me.

We become more and more friendly, as the pain subsides. When we reach Douvres, I give him my card.

He says that he has forgotten his; but that I shall have no difficulty in finding him at any of the *tambours de la chasse*—Sporting Drums—especially if I asked for Lord William Wiggins, of Wapping.

What a droll of a name! Not facile to pronounce, that! Let us essay, with the help of the dictionary of pronunciation:—

"Ouilliam Ouiggins—of Ouapping."

Pest!

VII. The Babylon of Britain.

Yes; in England everything is great. Behold this London, confused and chaotic amalgamation of bourg upon bourg, of city upon city, almost of county upon county—behold its administration, vague, contradictory, without doubt, but immense, but Titantic, but sublime—behold its Lor Maire, relic touching and melancholy, even when convivial, of the mediæval centuries when Whittington's Club and Dr. Watts Tyler combatted for the liberty of the municipality—contemplate Sir Thwaites, who hurls bridges across the Thames, who bids the aspiring viaduct invade the lonely kingdom of the Empyrean, and who, Hercules of his epoch, cleanses the Augean stables by his sewers, persevering and profound—contemplate those companies which have tamed the flash of lightning into a commissionaire, and which circulate through one pipe, water, and through its neighbor, fire; and you will avow that although there is but one city in the world, which is Paris, there is also a nation encamped in buildings, which is London!

To-day London has but one heart, which palpitates—one thought, which engrosses—one dream, which possesses—one hope, which enchants. To the heart, the thought, the dream, the hope, there is one key.

It is the Epsom's Courses, at Derby!

VIII. Explications.

Questions to revolve:—

"Who is Epsom?"

"And where is Derby?"

Mystery strange and inexplicable, this Epsom! Not one of my interlocutors, of French or English, can give me any particulars of his life. Oh fame, oh renown, oh fickleness of popular affection! We go to the courses he has founded; and yet the very day of his death is forgotten or unknown!

I begin to fear that even Gladiateur himself, whom I have wagered to win to-morrow, may find a conqueror.

IX. Vieille Ecole, Bonne Ecole.

Happily, I encounter Lord Ouiggins.

He is an aristocrat of the old rock—a little mocking, perchance, a little reserved, cold, indifferent, proud, but of an antique probity, a disinterestedness more than Roman.

He takes me under his charge.

I had been deceived. They were mocking themselves of me, those who told me the courses were at Derby. They are run on Epsom's Salt-Downs.

"Derby" is only the title of their founder, one of those English eccentricities, of whom the type is so familiar in France—poet, politician, jockey—Premier Minister of Great Britain until he was overthrown by the intrigues of Sir Benjamin Gladstone!

After one thunder stroke, another: *Gladiateur is not to run!*

What is to become of the money I have wagered?

Lord Ouiggins tells me to console myself. *He has private informations.* He will not see a foreign gentleman wronged.

X. Le Nuits de Londres.

We are inseparable.

Milord has backed a favorite to win him thousands of sterlings.

Curious, almost cynical nomenclature of the Turf!

The horse is named Ventre-Tambour, Belly-drum!!

He is assured to win; Milord dreamt, last night, that he saw him four lengths ahead at Tattenham-court-road Corner.

I wager freely on Ventre-Tambour.

Lord Ouiggins says we had better not go down to his baronial hall at Ouapping, but "make a night" and start early.

Ah, nights of London, you have not, effectively, stolen your reputation! What contrasts, fascinating but terrible—here, the noblesse, like Ouiggins, quaffing champagne with visitors from France; and there the miserables, the Tom-Dick-Harries drinking gin—the blonde misses, casting aside the Puritanic pudor of the saloon, and dancing freely with foreign *gentlemans* at the Duke of Argyle's Casino—what contrasts, but also, alas, what jealousies still existing, what internecine hatred still in rage!

REALITIES.

I. Selters—Waters or S. and B.

After Light, Shadow; after Pleasure, Pain; sad but inevitable oscillations of the pendulum of life!

Alas, to wake—it is to remember, and to remember is to repent. * * * *

For some time I knew not where I found myself. Presently, as the dim light of the dawn penetrated, first through the folds of the fog, and next through the dirt of the windows, I recollected that Lord Ouiggins had advised me to stay with him at a fashionable hotel, adding that his own drag would call for us in the morning. Ah, there is still remaining, then, a little of the true old Britannic hospitality! Democrat myself, let me not be unjust to the noblesse. * * * * *

"What did you ring for?" pursued Lord Ouilliam.

"But, for Selters then!"

"*Tout droit,*" he rejoined. "*Vous etiez horriblement coupe, mon ami; bien roide!*"

Strange and picturesque *argot* of intoxication: "awful cut," "very tight."

"Listen" continued Milord. "My carriage is not yet arrived. It has probably been stopped by the Thames Embankment, which is to run outside my park at Ouapping. Look you, I will take places for two, outside an omnibus. It is the usual plan among the nobility. Admiral Rous will be one of us. You may easily know him by his wearing a white hat, a veil, and a flower in his buttonhole. Meanwhile, better not have Selters. Try S and B!"

Enigma, of which the solution—when it came—was far from disagreeable.

II. Lux.

The morning at first was dull and brumous. The spleen of Britannia seemed to possess me. I had atrocious pains in my head. Every noise bore upon my nerves. The very sight of food seemed to nauseate me.

Lord Ouiggins, on the contrary, made a breakfast of the most substantial.

I cannot say much in favor of the cuisine at this fashionable hotel, one of the first in London, the well-known "Spotted Dog," in the aristocratic quarter, Route de la Chapelle Blanche (White-Chapel road), the Faubourg St. Germain of London. Strange—the hotel is not mentioned in any of the ordinary London Guides.

Ray by ray, sunbeam by sunbeam, the morning advanced. As the herrings of Yarmouth vanished from the table the sunlight pierced. Light! for the captive in the dungeon, for sailor on the deck, for the noble sportmans on the omnibus. Light—light equal, impartial, beneficent! To the trainer in his stall, to the outcasts sleeping on the Downs, to the patrician in his lonely tub, the light appeared, the promise, the herald, the messenger of joy.

For once the social distinctions, hard as iron, of the Old England break down; for once the noble lord rides on the knife-board with the proletarian. The baronet salutes the butcher; deep calleth unto deep. Sublime democracy of sport, victorious equality of the betting ring.

We take our places. The best seat is reserved for the Admiral—that famous old warrior, who turned the fortune of the day at Chillianwallah by his historical charge at the head of the Naval Reserve and the Royal Horse Mrrines. Combination eccentric, but not without precedent. The horse was sacred to Neptunus. This Rous, see you, this Admiral so passionately equine in his tastes, he is Jean-Bart and he is also Murat; he is Kellerman, and he is also La Perouse! All the great men touch and recognize one another!

The light still brightens. Behold us then effectively departed!

Hourrah! Hep, hep, hep!

Vive Ventre-Tambour!

III. Nothing is Certain to Happen but that which is Unforeseen.

We have gone a few miles on our road, still through the streets of the fashionable quarter, to-day as democratic as the faubourg St. Antoine, and crowded with other Derbyites, before we speak much to each other. Reserve characteristic of the oldest and proudest aristocracy on earth.

At length Lord Ouiggins whispers me—

"I knew I had forgotten something. I've left my purse on the piano!"

For the moment I wished that I had done the same.

Suspicion dishonorable and ignoble!

* * * * * *

V. When Poverty becomes ironical, let Wealth take care.

The old Britannic humor, as exhibited in Samuel Benjamin Johnson, in Jonathan Smith, and Dean Sydney Swift, is not absolutely extinct upon the road.

More than one little Arab of the highway shouts out to me, "I'll have your hat!" Wild caprice of the imagination, playfully misrepresenting the probable eventualities of the future, and yet, at bottom, profound, almost terrible—a mockery, yes, but a menace—a jest, without doubt, but a threat also—the voice, grotesque but strident, of the Miserables. Reflect. To-day they only laugh at property; to-morrow they may insist on sharing it.

I impart these reflections to Lord Ouiggins. Alas, to what good? The pride of his class is too strong for him. His natural instincts are noble; but he is spoiled by the mephitic atmosphere of Upper Chamber. With a laugh cold, sardonic, and glacial, he replies—words of ineffaceable significance, typifying the gulf between the Nobles and the Poor—

"Throw the little beggar a copper, and let him go!"

He does not even, generous though he is, offer to provide the copper.

Again, ignoble suspicion! I forget that he has left his purse on the piano!

The Arab—delirious with joy—saved, perhaps, from starvation by the casual bounty of a foreign *sportmans*, would fain express his thanks. His emotion overpowers him. He staggers; horror, he falls! No! again! Gallant child of Poverty, the struggle is vain. Once more he wavers, he oscillates, he falls, and turning wildly head over heels, in the convulsion of his death agony, he disappears in a cloud of dust—doubtless to be driven over by the omnibuses of the haughty and the phaetons of the Stock Exchange!

Shocked, but masking my horror under the veil of a politeness a little cynical, I say to Lord Ouiggins:—

"And well, then, Milord, did you see what he did? and do you know what will be his fate?"

Question terrible!

He does not even remove the cigar from his mouth, this impassive patrician, as he answers, with a laconism which lacerates, which vibrates on my nerves, which almost makes me bound,

"*Yes! Cart-wheel!*"

VI. London at Epsom.

Dust, heat, emotion—all stimulate thirst.

I soon forget the little Arab. There are plenty of others remaining! There are worse things in the world, too, than bottled stout. Lord Ouilliam tells me that none of the aristocracy now drink champagne in public. It excites a feeling of envy among the lower orders. On Derby's Day, the populace gives the tone to the peerage. Most of the marquises on our omnibus drink beer, and several of them have brought pies, made from the celebrated hunters of Melton Mowbray—hippophagy expensive, but characteristic of Britannic humor. The Admiral is a humorist of the most extravagant. He has only brought a little gin and water in a bottle, and some hem sandwiches in a copy of the *Saturday Review*. It is this readiness to accept the popular customs which has made him the idol of the crowd.

The crowd; my faith, and what a crowd! There are two things in the world a man never forgets: his first sight of the sea and his first sight of the multitude on Epsom Downs!

There is another thing which some men never forget! I know I never shall. It is the first voyage over the Sleeve!

VII. Messieurs, faites votre jeu! Le jeu est fait!

"Would you like to see the horses a little nearer?" says Lord Ouiggins. "You had better buy a couple of tickets for the Padwick." I do so. The Padwick—so called after an eminent British *sportmans*—is an enclosed space in which the true connoisseurs survey the horses before they start. As I gaze at Ventre-Tambour, I can hardly refrain from shouting, amongst all these impassible patricians, "Hourrah! Hep, hep, hep!"

Lord Ouilliam Ouiggins comes to me, hurriedly, and whispers:—"Hush, I have just got the straight tip from the Admiral himself. It's a moral; and the horse at twenty-five to one! We must get on every sou we have. There is barely time before they start. Quick." I hand him my purse—not without a moment of hesitation—of which I am speedily ashamed.

VIII. Rien ne va plus.

A minute sometimes seems like hours. Fortune was in my grasp.

The interval of suspense was horrible; and yet its termination, when it did come, seemed abrupt, sudden, incredible.

I was still struggling with the crowd, when a hoarse sound suddenly rose like the roar of a tempest on a rocky coast—it rose, and rose, and grew stronger; I looked; I saw a wonderful white flash of faces as the heads of the multitude turned all, in one instant, one way; and my pulses seemed as though they would kill me with their throbbing, as with one voice that innumerable assemblage cried—

"THEY'RE OFF!"

IX. The Word of the Enigma.

They were indeed; and so was Lord Ouilliam Ouiggins of Ouapping!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4½

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 3w

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 3w

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 18 30t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t]
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 306 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
19t Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

☞ E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12½

☞ HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting of the Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock at GREEN'S, No. 731 CHESNUT Street.
6 14 4t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

☞ IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY.—Gentlemen about laying in their summer supply of Cigars or Smoking Tobacco will find my stock complete with all the choice brands, and at prices that cannot fail to please. McCARAHER'S,
6 12 7t* SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY, JUNE 7, 1869.
In order to facilitate removal to the new building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The newspaper and chess room will remain open as usual.
By order of the Board.
6 11 4t4t JOHN LARDNER, Rec. Sec.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu]
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No. 6 South SECOND Street.

C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST
Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases. | Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 2 tf Delanco, N. J.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment,
2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 12§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 10

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, June 17, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... Saturday, May [illegible]
LAFAYETTE .... Rousseau .... Saturday, May [illegible]
ST. LAURENT .... Lemarie .... Saturday, May [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmount .... Saturday, June [illegible]
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin .... $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin .... $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN .... $100 STEERAGE $35
To London .... 105 To London 40
To Paris .... 115 To Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool .... $80 Liverpool $30
Halifax .... 20 Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer .... 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 1§

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE STOMACH AND ITS DIFFICULTIES, by Sir James Eyre, M. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This work was originally published about seventeen years ago in England, and it has passed through several editions since then. The author gives the result of his own professional experiences as to the causes of dyspepsia and other stomachic disorders, and the diseases which are likely to result from the neglect or disorganization of the internal functions of the human system. The hints for diet and regulation of the stomach are clear and practical, and cannot fail to be of benefit to those who will peruse them carefully and give them the attention they deserve. The work is written in a pleasant vein, and it is interspersed with professional anecdotes which makes it very amusing reading, and which serve to point the moral of the author's discourse.

CARMINA CRUCIS. By Dora Greenwell. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Miss Greenwell has taken a prominent place among the minor female poets of the day, and her verses, while they do not soar to any great poetic heights, breathe a spirit of genuine poetry which commends them to the attention of cultivated readers. The present volume is a collection of religious poems, which will be perused with gratification by many. The following, although perhaps not the best, we quote, as being a suitable length for our purpose, and because it represents about the average merit of the collection:—

ONE FRIEND.

"Said a sick and lonely child,
'Often have I tired of thee,
Tired of all thy answers mild,
Heard so oft, so wearily;
Wilt thou never tire of me,
Gentle Patience? now look forth
From our window looking north,
And tell us where the others play,
All this long, warm summer day.'

" 'Love is standing in the sun,
Joy and beauty at his side,
Now in one their shadows run,
Hope has sent an arrow wide;
Shading from his brow the light,
Now I see him watch its flight.'

" 'Oh! that they would look this way,
Oh! that to this quiet room
They would come awhile to play!
See my rose-tree all in bloom,
See the flowers I dried last spring;
Hear my little linnet sing
In his cage! they need not stay
Longer than they please!' the child
Patience soothed with answer mild."

The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and it is illustrated by a number of Germanesque designs which are not without artistic merit, but which are not in a style that we admire altogether.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Five Acres Too Much," by Robert B. Roosevelt. The aut or, after reading "Ten Acres Enough," came to the conclusion that if a Philadelphia mechanic could do so much with ten acres of poor land, a New York lawyer ought to be able to produce equally gratifying results with five acres of good ground. After giving the matter what he considered a fair trial, he came to the conclusion that rural felicity as described in such books as "Ten Acres Enough" is a delusion and a snare.

The results of his experiences make a very amusing volume, which, however, proves principally that farming was not Mr. Roosevelt's forte, and his failure to make five acres pay expenses will scarcely have much weight with those who know what farming really is, and who go about it in a proper manner. The work is written in a serio-comic vein, which will be appreciated by many readers, and it may serve the useful purpose of preventing other amateur farmers from going into a business that they do not understand, and to prevent those already engaged in the cultivation of ten-acre farms from making some of the more palpable blunders that brought him to grief.

—The same house sends us "The Sacristan's Household," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," etc., an entertaining novel of German life; and the second and concluding part of "He Knew He Was Right," by Anthony Trollope. These works are published in cheap paper-cover editions, and they are both copiously illustrated with good designs.

—From Reed Meyer, No. 722 Arch street, we have received the "Knights Templar March," a spirited composition in commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., June 15, 1869.

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AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
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The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
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LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

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U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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CORN EXCHANGE
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

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Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
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COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
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INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
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H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
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SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer SHAMOKIN, of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstu6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HERTZOG, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MAHLON D. LIVENSETTER and W. BURTON CARVER, executors of the last will and testament of ANN HERTZOG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 22, A. D. 1869, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of W. BURTON CARVER, Esq., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 12 stuth5t

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—

Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.

8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·13 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7·20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 5·37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
2 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale on the premises, No. 1728 Mount Vernon street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1728 Mount Vernon street, all that handsome three-story brick residence, with three-story back building, south side of Mount Vernon street, containing in front 18 feet and in depth 91 feet 5 inches, to a three-feet alley; house finished in modern style; clear of all incumbrance; immediate possession.
Immediately after the sale of the residence will be sold, by catalogue, the surplus walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, walnut bookcases, extension table, sideboard, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, oil cloths, etc.
May be examined any day previous to sale from 9 to 11 o'clock. 6 14 2t

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
June 16, at 4 o'clock, including Pennsylvania and other Reports. 6 14 3t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 17, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; fine French plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine hair mattresses and feather beds, china and glassware, office furniture, refrigerators, stove, bars and shelving, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets. 6 15 2t

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
On Friday Morning,
June 18, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels, expressly for his wareroom sales, comprising rosewood parlor suits, covered with plush and other fine materials; walnut parlor suits, with the finest and most fashionable coverings, elegant library suits in terry and leather; elegant hall furniture; very elegant walnut and ebony chamber furniture; walnut chamber suits; elegant centre and bouquet tables; rosewood and walnut sideboards, various marbles, etageres, fancy chairs, etc., all from Mr. Henkels' warerooms.
This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, and will be held in our large salesrooms, second story. Mr. Henkels having determined not to carry this stock over the summer, purchasers are assured that every article will be sold without reserve or limitation. 6 12 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, covered in fine Reps, Hair Cloth, and Terry; Handsomely carved Walnut Chamber Suits finished in Oil and Varnish; 9 Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors in Gilt Frames, Piano Fortes, Fireproof Safes, Superior Sewing Machine, Handsome Buffet Sideboard, Superior Refrigerators, Fine Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Fine China and Glassware, Handsome Brussels, Imperial, and other Carpets; Oak and Walnut Cane-seat Dining-Room Chairs, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of Handsome Walnut Furniture, Etc.
FISHING TACKLE. [6 14 2t
Also, an invoice of very superior Fishing Tackle.

Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms.
STOCK OF HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Suits; Sideboards, Bookcases, Handsome Cottage Suits, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, and Washstands, Cane-seat Dining-room Chairs, Cane and Windsor Work, Armchairs, Unfinished Work, Frames, Spring Beds, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an Extensive Stock of First-class Furniture, and other goods, which will be sold without reserve. 6 14 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [6 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. [6 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 15 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, the entire stock of hardware and housekeeping goods, removed from No. 729 Race street for convenience of sale, comprising—Fine table cutlery in great variety, pocket cutlery, razors, scissors, planished tinware, tinned hollow-ware, porcelain preserving kettles, silver-plated spoons and forks, waiters, axes, saws, tea and hand bells, brushes, and a variety of housekeeping goods.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday. 6 14 2t

Sale at No. 609 S. Tenth street.
REAL ESTATE.
On Thursday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 609 S. Tenth street, will be sold, on the premises the three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Tenth street and numbered 609, containing in front on Tenth street 17 feet, and in length or depth eastward 85 feet, to a five-feet-wide alley.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 609 S. Tenth street, immediately after the sale of the house, will be sold, the household furniture, comprising elegant Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut antique parlor suit; rosewood piano-forte; marble-top tables; elegant oil paintings, richly framed walnut chamber suits; mattresses, beds and bedding; secretary and bookcase; dining-room furniture; china, glass, and plated ware; kitchen furniture, etc.
Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Tuesday. 6 15 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 14 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday Evening,
June 15th, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of modern Paintings by celebrated artists, comprising marines, landscapes, lake, river, and mountain views, all elegantly framed in rich gold-leaf frames. 6 12 2t

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF WHITE IRON STONEWARE.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit, a special invoice of best quality white iron stoneware, comprising a full assortment of tea, dinner, and toilet ware in sets. This will be a desirable opportunity for hotels, boarding-houses, and others to obtain a good article.
EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality triple silver-plated ware, warranted as represented or no sale. 6 14 2t

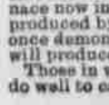
BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS.
Also,
On Wednesday, June 16, [6 14 2t
SPECIAL SALE 200 CASES STRAW GOODS.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 23

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNE would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

THE JUBILEE.

Boston in a State of Excitement—The Preparations for the Peace Jubilee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 14, 1869.

The Hub is in a state of feverish excitement. And why should she not be? The greatest musical festival she (nay, America—nay, the *whole* world) ever witnessed is about to take place in her very midst. It is useless at so late an hour to follow up the gigantic scheme from its very infancy. Enough to be said, the festival promises to be eminently successful, far surpassing the keenest expectations of the most sanguine.

Boston to-day is filled with strangers, filled as she never has been before. Every hotel, every public hall, every boarding-house, in fact every available nook and corner is occupied by shelter-seeking people, and all come here for the *sole* purpose, that of helping her to celebrate the restoration of peace throughout the country.

The Coliseum.

Amidst all the bustle it is quite natural that the centre of attraction should be the building in which this great celebration is to take place, the building better known as the Coliseum.

The general answer to the question, "Where is the Coliseum situated?" is, "On St. James Park, Back Bay." This answer is generally ample to satisfy a resident or a suburban, but the stranger needs more explicit information, and for his benefit we may add that St. James Park was a few months ago nothing more or less than part of a sandy plain of several acres, constituting a part of the territory reclaimed from the sea under the operation known as the "Back Bay Improvement." The Park was laid out only on the maps, having nothing but imaginary boundaries, and being in fact a "Park" only in a prospective sense. The *spot*, however, is easily described in the remark that it lies at the foot or western extremity of the settled portions of Boylston street and St. James avenue, which thoroughfares form the best immediate approaches to it. The Coliseum covers most of the surface prescribed for the "Park," and extends over considerable more ground, too, in the direction of the Providence Railroad track, to within two hundred feet of which its southerly wall approaches. The building is about fifteen hundred feet, judging by the eye, due southwest of the Institute of Technology and the Academy of Natural History, and a quarter of a mile, more or less, from the southwest corner of the Public Garden.

The Coliseum is really a magnificent building. By politeness of Messrs. Dunham & Niles (the gentlemen to whom the arrangements for the press have been entrusted, and to whose kind attentions your correspondent is much indebted) we were enabled to get an inside view of the building this morning. The decorations are decidedly imposing, being rich and, at the same time, appropriate. Of course, bunting in the national colors prevails. Flags and coats of arms of every nation float from the pillars that support the ceiling. The stage occupies about two-fifths of the structure, the space allotted to the orchestra being in the centre.

The organ, erected especially for the festival occasion, occupies the very rear, the organist facing the conductor. Close to the conductor's stand are a number of speaking tubes connecting with the different portions of the chorus, and it is through these the conductors will issue their orders.

The Musicians.

The chorus will be composed of ten thousand singers, while the orchestra will be composed of over one thousand performes.

In addition to the orchestra, various bands of music have been engaged, which may be named as follows:—Metropolitan Band, Boston; Boston Cornet, Bond's Cornet, Boston; Ninth Regiment Band, Boston; Edmund's Band, Boston; Suffolk Band, Boston; Hall's Band, Boston, Haverhill Brass Band; American Brass Band, Providence; Manchester (N. H.) Cornet Band; Doring's Band, Troy, N. Y.; Weymouth (Mass.) Brass Band; Bridgewater (Mass.) Brass Band; Worcester Cornet Band; Nashua (N.H.) Cornet Band; Taunton National Military Band. The members of the orchestra will wear citizen's dress, and the bands will be clad in their respective uniforms.

Philadelphia is represented by seventy of her best musicians. Amongst them we notice Chas. Schmitz, Charles Jarvis, M. H. Cross, Carl Gaertner, L. Engelke, Carl Sentz, William Stoll, Jr., C. Plageman, and others too numerous to mention.

This orchestra will be constituted as follows, and will comprise the *creme de la creme* of all the instrumentalists:—

Stringed.		*Wind.*	
First Violins	115	Flutes	8
Second "	100	Clarionettes	8
Violoncellos	65	Oboes	8
Violas	65	Bassoons	8
Double Basses	65	Horns	12
		Trumpets	8
Total	410	Trombones	9
		Tubas	3
		Drums	10
		Total	74
Grand Total	484		

The Grand Orchestra.

This will be the grand combination of all the instrumental performers, and will include the following instruments and numbers thereof mentioned, in addition to those constituting the select orchestra:

Piccolos and Flutes	25	E♭ Basso Tubas	75
E♭ Clarionettes	20	Small Drums	50
B♭ "	50	Bass "	25
E♭ Cornets	50	Cymbals	10
B♭ "	75	Triangles	10
E♭ Alto Horns	75		
B♭ Tenor Horns	25	Total	590
Tenor Trombones	50	Select Orchestra	484
Bass "	25		
B♭ Baritones	25	Grand Total	1074

Ole Bull will play on the first desk, *on dit*, with Carl Rosa.

There will be two soloists, Madame Parepa-Rosa and Miss Adelaide Phillips, both of whom will sing on each day. The small solos occurring in some of the oratorios and choruses will be sung by twelve soprano, twelve alto, twelve tenori, and twelve basso selected from our most distinguished home talent.

The first *general* rehearsal will take place at 9 A. M. to-morrow (Tuesday), it having been found impossible to have the interior of the building finished before that time. At 10½ A. M. the members of the press will be officially received.

It is expected that about one thousand representatives of the press will be present.

A Grand Ball.

Although the week will be tolerably full without it, it has been considered that the Jubilee festivities would be hardly complete if the programme was not lengthened by a grand ball. And in deference to the expressed desire of a large number of influential citizens who are desirous to provide an opportunity for the social as well as artistic entertainment of the city guests and visitors, it has been decided to give a grand promenade concert and ball at the Coliseum.

The time selected is the evening of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Thursday, June 17, and the exercises will be a fitting jubilant termination of the festivities which will precede them during the day. Music will be furnished by the largest orchestra that ever performed for the inspiration of a saltatorial assembly. Five hundred musicians, including the best of the grand convocation of instrumentalists, will manufacture bewitching strains under the direction of Mr. Gilmore for the dance, and Dodworth's military band, largely augmented, and under the direction of Mr. Hervey B. Dodworth will also perform brilliant selections during the intermissions of dancings, so that music will be unceasing during the night. Retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen will be ample, and they will be provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the party present.

The seats will, of course, be removed from the parquette and the lobbies, and the promenade gallery above may be used for promenaders, while the seats in the balconies will furnish ample accommodations for spectators who do not elect to "mingle in the mazy." Tickets of admission may be had for a greenback with a letter V inscribed thereon, and these will each pass a gentleman and lady. Every extra lady whom a gentleman may desire to cavalier will entail upon him the additional expense of three dollars. Supper will be provided in various rooms of the Coliseum at a proper hour.

The sale of tickets has already been quite large, and it is easy and reasonable to prophesy the assembling of one of the most brilliant parties ever gathered together on the American continent.

The Neighboring Village.

Great planets always have smaller satellites revolving around them; great men are surrounded by fawning, toadying seekers for emolument, and in the "eternal fitness of things" it is perhaps proper and natural that the Coliseum should become the centre of a small village. The "Almighty Dollar" here comes in to exert its influence, and those who have no regular business save that of spreading sail when the wind blows have in large numbers conceived in their day-dreams an army of hungry and thirsty people sweltering under the June sun and being patiently jostled about under the fond belief that they are having a good time in coming to the Jubilee, and have by a legitimate process sought to coax the pennies from the pockets of the sufferers.

Long ago the owners of the contiguous land were besieged by small speculators who procured leases of the territory during the continuance of the festival, and have erected a hundred or more ugly looking sheds, which they have let out to venders of soda, spruce beer, cigars, doughnuts, ice cream, peanuts, gingerbread, and other stomach-distressing compounds. These shanties are arranged with all the beautiful regularity of an aboriginal settlement, are of as many sizes and shapes as hailstones in a storm, and are covered with flaming advertisements of all sorts of patent medicines, quack nostrums, hair-beautifiers, teeth-preservers, and ten thousand other things, for which space is granted by the proprietor for so much a square yard.

Desiring to know whether it would be profitable to set up a peanut refectory, we inquired of the landlord of three "chebangs," one of which he occupied, what he would let us a tenement for. Showing us one 15 feet front by 30 deep, which he said had the advantage of "fronting on two streets," he said we could use that until the first of August for $800, and another, half as large, for $600. We conclude not to invest in peanuts; also that "confidence" must be an element in the make-up of those who propose to get rich by playing Lazarus around the Coliseum.

The Morris Brothers have erected a small Coliseum, capable of accommodating 1200 people, about thirty rods north of the large building, where they propose to regale with negro minstrelsy such as disappointment or impecuniosity exclude from the "big sing."

Other Performances.

During Jubilee week there will be concerts every evening (except Thursday) in Union Hall, at which some of the best talent in the city will appear.

You perceive that, with so many amusements around us, one cannot help having a jolly time, and in fact everybody seems bound to have it, and so will yours,

C SHARP.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GUNPOWDER.

A New Mechanical Motor—An Important Invention—The Gunpowder Hammer and Pile-Driver.

The application of gunpowder as a mechanical motor has been a problem with engineers for many years past, and the problem appears now to have been solved, at least so far as the use of this material as a substitute for steam and other sources of power in forging and pile-driving.

Some weeks ago we published a description of some interesting experiments at the Franklin Institute with a gunpowder forge-hammer, invented by Mr. Thomas Shaw, which proved, as conclusively as was possible with a small model, the practicability and great value of the invention. Yesterday afternoon these experiments were resumed on a larger scale at the ship yard of John W. Lynn, Reed street wharf, where a number of engineers and others interested in mechanical science assembled to witness the performances of a pile-driving machine constructed on the same principle as the gunpowder forge-hammer.

The experiments were conducted under the supervision of a committee composed of Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy; T. J. Lovegood, Esq., Inspector of Boilers; and H. L. Hoff, Esq., of Hoff, Fontaine & Abbott, Eagle Iron Works, who have kept an accurate record of all the data necessary to demonstrate the actual performances of the machine. It was the unanimous opinion not only of the committee, but of all who were present, that the invention was one of great importance, and that it must ultimately lead to further investigations in the same direction, which will have a revolutionary effect on the whole system at present in vogue for the forging of metals. The gunpowder hammer pushes as well as strikes, and this quality of its performance suggests an important consideration in the manipulation of metals that engineers will be quick to appreciate.

Another important element in this gunpowder machine is its cheapness and the economy with which it can be operated. Krupp, the celebrated Prussian gun founder, has now in course of construction the largest steam hammer ever made. To obtain a proper foundation for it he was obliged to dig one hundred feet into the earth, and when completed the machine will cost over $300,000 in gold. The inventor of the gunpowder hammer claims that he can construct a machine for $5000 in currency that will do equally heavy work, at an almost nominal cost after it is once erected. Indeed, the economy of operating the machine is an important consideration; the powder used is a cheap compound of chloride of potash and bituminous coal, and in operating a pile-driver, such as was used for the experiments yesterday afternoon, it is estimated that the saving in the wear and tear of the ropes of the old-fashioned pile-driver alone, will more than cover the cost of the powder, doing away altogether with the steam engine, employing but two men, or a man and a boy, to operate it, and doing eight times the work with a given ratio of power.

The gunpowder forge-hammer has for a foundation an anvil block, secured to two guide pillars, between which the hammer is guided. There is also a secondary anvil which is suspended immediately over the anvil block, the weight of this secondary anvil being supported on two air chambers. The bottom of this secondary anvil is provided with the usual forging dies, varying with the kind of work to be performed.

The top of this secondary anvil terminates in a cylinder of a diameter corresponding in size with the plunger of the lower end of the hammer or ram.

The metal to be forged is squeezed and pounded between these two anvils, and as there is considerable weight in the secondary anvil it is necessary that it should be supported off from the work when not in operation. For this purpose the air chambers are provided. These consist of two plain brass cylinders firmly secured to the guide pillars, open at the top for the reception of the piston rods and pistons fitting the bore of the cylinder, making a tight joint, by what is known as hydraulic packing. The upper ends of these piston rods are secured to a crosshead from the secondary anvil. If these pistons are lifted entirely out of the cylinders, and then allowed to descend in them again, they would compress the air in the cylinders until it was sufficiently contracted to cause a pressure equal to the weight it has to support.

In case the bulk of air is too great thus supporting the anvil, or too high above the work, a safety-valve is provided, the spring of which is controlled by a thumb-screw, which can be so regulated that the secondary anvil can be supported at any desired distance above the work.

A pipe connects the two air chambers, causing the pressure to be the same in each. As air escapes from the safety-valve, however, there would be danger of having it all lost, were there no provision for its renewal, but this provision is made in the following manner:—There is a great pressure of air and gas at every stroke of the hammer, in the cylinder of the secondary anvil; here is an inexhaustible supply of air and gas, under pressure, and all that is necessary is to tap this cylinder by a pipe connected with the piston rod, which is made hollow for the passage of the gas. This pipe is provided with an adjustable check-valve for the retention of the gas.

By means of this supply and safety-valve, the secondary anvil can be raised and lowered at will. The hammer is caught and held between the guides by a long friction rod, secured by pivoted arms to one of the guides in such a manner that when the friction rod is pulled down the distance between the guides is diminished, causing a pinching upon and friction to the hammer sufficient to arrest and hold its weight suspended. This action only occurs on the down stroke, for the up stroke pushes the friction rod in a direction to diminish the friction, allowing the hammer to ascend freely, but holding it against any attempt to descend, and thus playing a very important part in the operation of the engine.

In addition to this automatic action of the friction-rod, it is completely under the control of the operator by means of a lever connected with the same rod, by which it can be held entirely out of touching distance of the hammer, or can be made to catch the hammer at every stroke.

The platform is placed some 18 or 20 feet above the ground, and on it there is sufficient room for the engineer and fireman to operate. The platform placed at this distance permits the smiths to have full room to operate without interfering with the engineer.

A piston rod and piston are held suspended from a cross-beam at the extreme top of the guide pillars, and the top of the hammer is bored for the reception of the piston. The object of this is to form an air cushion to arrest the hammer and throw it violently down again when doing heavy work.

The hammer is worked in this wise:—A small cartridge of powder is thrown into the cylinder of the secondary anvil, and then the hammer is released and allowed to fall, forcing its plunger into the cylinder, exploding the powder, which drives the hammer up again, and at the same time forces the secondary anvil violently down upon the object to be forced, thus producing a pressure of 16,000 pounds for every square inch of area of the plunger; and this pressure is continued for a prolonged period, as compared with ordinary pounding, and affords the kind of pressure that is necessary for the production of homogeneous forgings. The inertia of the secondary anvil is overcome before the explosion of the powder, by reason of the pressure of the confined air forcing the anvil down upon the mass, the speed thus obtained considerably augmenting the force of the blow.

It is estimated that a hammer falling twenty feet, weighing 5000 pounds, provided with a plunger sixteen inches diameter entering a chamber forty inches deep, igniting a one-fourth pound charge of powder, will cause a blow to be struck equal to a dead pressure of 3,500,000 pounds, sufficient, in fact, to forge our largest cannon.

The pile-driver is similar in construction and principle to the hammer, but simpler. There is no necessity for the valve and air chambers, and they are consequently done away with. A cylindrical mass of iron, answering to the secondary anvil in the above description, rests permanently upon the head of the pile, while the arrangement of the hammer, the friction guides, and the method of operating are the same as in the case of the hammer.

The guide pillars of the machine operated yesterday afternoon was about fifty feet in height, and the performance was therefore a complete demonstration of its practicability.

The following account of the experiments is made from the notes of the committee, and the facts and figures will explain themselves better than any detailed description.

The regular working cartridge used during the greater part of the performance weighed ⅜ of an ounce; several blows, however, were struck with cartridges weighing ⅛ more, or ½ ounce. The pile driven was 12 inches in diameter and 32 feet long, and it was forced into hard ground.

Eight blows were first struck to show the operations of the machine, which forced the pile down 36 inches; nine blows then forced it down 20½ inches in 15 seconds; 12 blows then forced it 22¾ inches in 15 seconds; an average of about 2 inches per blow, and one blow every 1¼ seconds. A number of blows were then given in order to demonstrate the working of the machine, after which a cartridge of the large size (one-half ounce) was then exploded for the purpose of forcing the hammer up to the top of the frame; this blow drove the pile 5½ inches. Two blows were given with the same size cartridge, which drove the pile 12¼ inches. A single experimental blow with the same cartridge drove it 4⅝ inches, after which the hammer was allowed to fall through the same distance as usual, without any cartridge being used—after the manner of the old-fashioned pile-driver—and the pile was driven 13-16 of an inch. The weight of the hammer in this machine is 675 pounds. The experiment altogether occupied, perhaps, something over half an hour, and the pile was driven thirty feet into the ground, the time of the actual work not being more than five or six minutes.

This invention is certainly one of the most valuable and interesting that has been made for a long time, and it suggests great possibilities if the investigation of the applicability of gunpowder as a mechanical motor is still further pursued. The rapidity with which the pile-driving machine could be operated was much commented on by the gentlemen present yesterday as a very valuable feature, as a quick succession of blows will produce more satisfactory results than an equal number at long intervals. This machine is at once cheap, simple, and efficient, and it will doubtless speedily come into favor with engineers as supplying a *desideratum*.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

$2000 5 per cent. Registered Loan of the State of Pennsylvania, act of February 2, 1867. 15-25 series	93¼
$8000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1872	81⅛
1000 do. do. do.	82
1000 do. do. do.	81½
10,000 do. do. do.	81¼
$5000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1882	67½
63 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	57·25
12 shares Bank North America	245·50
8 shares Minehill and S. Haven Railroad	55
70 shares American Fire Insurance Co.	162·50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	16
$1000 7 per ct. Coupon Second and Third Streets Railroad Co.	100 per ct.
3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	5·75
45 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	51·75
55 do. do do.	50
1 share Mercantile Library	7·00
2000 shares Rock Oil Co. of Pa.	⅛c.
500 shares Allegheny and Tidioute Oil	4c.
DARBY Road—Twenty-seventh ward Hotel, known as "Rising Sun."	$10,750
GREEN, east of Fortieth—Dwellings and Large Lot	$2000
MARGARETTA, No. 150—Bake-house	$2525
FRONT (North), No. 347—Brick Dwelling	$3300
CALLOWHILL, No. 124—Store	$3400
CALLOWHILL, No. 126—Hotel	$5500
Ground Rent, $30	$420

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—We are requested to remind our readers that, on Friday next, June 18, at 10 o'clock, Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell, at their auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, an extensive stock of very elegant cabinet furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, comprising rosewood and walnut parlor and library suits, walnut and ebony chamber furniture, rosewood and walnut sideboards, centre and bouquet tables, etageres, fancy chairs, etc., etc. This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. Mr. Henkels having determined not to carry this stock over the summer. The furniture is now arranged for examination at the auction rooms.

MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A number of the members of Common Council assembled in the chamber this afternoon, in pursuance of a call to take action upon the death of David McClain, Esq., a member from the Fourth ward. No quorum being present, Mr. Sellers was called to the chair, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the funeral of the deceased. An invitation was extended to Select Council to participate in the ceremonies.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—Thomas Shane (colored), who was arrested a few days ago for stealing a case of mathematical instruments from the office of Mr. Brown, on Locust street, above Fifth, had a hearing this afternoon, but owing to the insufficiency of the testimony, he was discharged.

Alexander Smith (colored) was held for trial on the charge of stealing sugar from the store of Janney & Andrews, No. 123 Market street.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Wm. Fetter was arrested yesterday at Conshohocken, Montgomery county, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having cruelly beaten an over-laden horse. Squire Haywood held him to answer at the next term of court at Norristown.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Common Councilman McClain, who was killed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm at a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning was caused by a slight fire in a bulk window of a sewing machine store on Eigth street, above Willow.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Read 6s.'43-80 91	200 sh Cata Pf..b60. 88½
$500 City 6s, N.c&p.100	200 do......... 38⅜
$100 do...d bill.100	100 do.....b60. 38½
$5000 Alle Co 5s.2d. 77½	50 do......... 39
$1000 do......2d. 77½	200 sh Read....b60. 49¼
$1000 5-20s,64 cp....117⅜	500 do.30d.saf.30. 48½
15 sh N Cent R.... 49⅛	100 do......s30. 48⅞
3 sh Penna.rec.c. 57⅛	100 do.......c.48·81
14 do........ 57⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

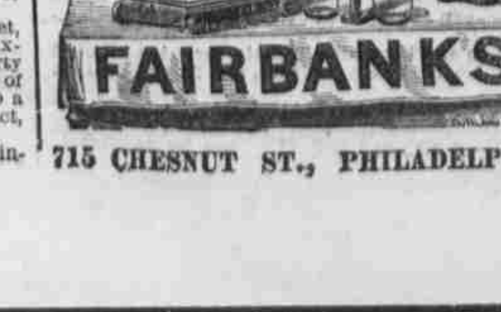
$500 City 6s, N.d b.100	34 sh Leh Val..ls. 56¼
$50 Leh R loan.... 89½	10 sh Penna R..... 57⅛
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89 cash.. 85½	100 sh Read..b30.49 3-16
	200 do......ls. 49
50 sh Cam & Am R. b3wn..129	100 do.s5wn&i. 49
5 sh Leh Nav b5wn.37¾	5 sh Acad Music.. b5.... 90

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence, with side yard, No. 713 Green street, west of Seventh street, 38 feet front. On Tuesday, June 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, west of Seventh street, No. 713; the lot containing in front on Green street 38 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 86 feet 3¼ inches, and on the west line 90 feet 5¾ inches. The house is about 20 feet front, well built, and has all the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; commodious chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 tuths 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.



715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs—Redistribution of United States Frigates—Proposed Sale of Iron-Clads—The Bids Offered.

The McCoole-Allen Mill—Rumors that the Former Has "Sold Out."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Distribution of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Rear Admiral Craven, under date of June 2, reports the distribution of the vessels under his command as follows:—The Pensacola was in the Gulf; the California was expected to return to San Francisco June 13; the Ossipee and Resaca were at Mare Island Navy Yard repairing; the Jamestown sailed April 7 from Mazatlan for Panama; the Cyane was daily expected at San Francisco from Panama; the Mohican was to go into commission on the 7th inst.; the Saginaw is at Mare Island.

The Coming Solar Eclipse.

Professor Smith Newcomb, William Harkness, and John R. Eastman, are ordered to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, or within one hundred miles of that city, for making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Sale of Iron-clads.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—None of the bids opened at the Navy Department yesterday for the purchase of the iron-clads Nausett, Waxsaw, and others have been accepted, on account of being under the appraised value of those vessels, the highest being $160 000. They are still in the market, and proposals will be received for any of them, but no sales will be made unless the bids reach the appraised value.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A number of changes are being made by Commissioner Delano in Storekeepers in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The number of appointments for subordinate offices of the Revenue department averages about forty per day. J. Bernard Apple has been reappointed guager of the Internal Revenue department for the First district of Pennsylvania.

FROM THE WEST.

The McCoole-Allen Fight—The Departure from St. Louis.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—At 9 o'clock this A. M. two boats left here with McCoole and Allen. Eight hundred persons were on the Louisville, and five hundred on the other boat. Gallagher has challenged the winner. Betting is one hundred to sevents on McCoole.

Conflicting Rumors About the Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—There are conflicting rumors circulating here about the Allen-McCoole fight, but nothing definite is anticipated before 2 P. M. The boat get off safely from St. Louis at 9 A. M. with her precious cargo, but trouble is anticipated, as the United States Marshal is reported determined to break it up, and also that McCoole has sold out.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15—1 P. M.—Money active at 7 per cent. Good commercial paper and foreign exchange dull and flat. Gold opened at 138⅜, but the London quotations for 5-20s speedily sent it down to 138⅛, and since then it has only rallied to 138⅜. Holders are long of gold, and unless any political circumstances intervene, the premium must fall within the week. The bears have not done with the stock market. An onslaught was made by them to-day, and nearly everything is off. The principal quotations are Pacific Mail at 88⅜; Northwestern, 82⅝; do. preferred, 93½; St. Paul, 73¾; do. preferred, 84⅜; New York Central, 108⅝; Fort Wayne, 156⅜; Mariposa preferred, 18⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 40⅜; Michigan Southern, 103⅛; Erie active at 29⅞.

Government bonds unaccountably flat, considering the London quotation of 80⅝. Other securities in sympathy with the stock market.

Free Labor Bureau.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A free labor bureau and intelligence office was opened here to-day by the Department of Public Charities. To be open daily. No fees charged.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, and Europa, from Glasgow.

CUBA.

Expected Recognition from More South American Republics.

An effort is now making to induce the Governments of Ecuador and Bolivia to take the same steps that have already been taken by Chili, Mexico, and Peru, and it is believed that success will crown the efforts of the Cuban Government.

The reply of the Chilian Government is couched in flattering terms. The President says, "that in view of the extent and organization of the insurrection in Cuba, the Government of Chili thinks that the patriotic Cubans have won the right to be recognized as belligerents, and as such they are recognized."

Position and Prospects of the Revolutionists.

The condition and prospects of the Cuban revolution are regarded by its agents and supporters as most favorable. Prominent Cubans who have recently arrived consider the independence of the island as already assured, and very nearly attained. Recent events, they consider, indicate that Spanish authority in Cuba must soon terminate. They express much regret that the United States has not been the first to accord them the recognition of belligerent rights, and say that in March last a member of the Cabinet stated that President Grant only waited for Congress to act, and intimated that should the House of Representatives pass a resolution favorable to the Cuban movement, the President would take immediate action upon it. On the same day that the resolution passed in the House, a congress of delegates from all parts of the island organized a national government, and elected Cespedes President of the young republic. This congress declared in favor of annexation, regarding it as the "manifest destiny" of the island. They say that four months have elapsed since these events took place, and although Peru and Mexico have recognized them, the United States is inactive.

England's Intrigue.

England is, they state, secretly, and, they fear, effectively, intriguing to secure the confidence and good-will of Cuba, with the view of establishing a protectorate over it. British agents are at work, and the Junta in New York (almost all annexationists) have strong reasons to believe that England will be the first of the Great Powers to recognize Cuba. The Cubans express the highest regard for the people of the United States, but speak in strong disapproval of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington. It is evident to them, at least, that if the United States desires to extend and perpetuate its influence on the continent, it must immediately change its policy, and, following the example of Mexico and Peru, recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba; otherwise England, who is not insensible to the advantages of having Cuba friendly, may be in advance of us, and secure a position which would be fertile in embarrassment.

Dulce's Speech to the Havana Authorities.

Says a Havana correspondent, writing on the 8th instant:—

On the 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the authorities in the city appeared at the Palace, to hear the farewell address of General Dulce. They formed a circle in the parlor, and Dulce shook hands with all of them. When he came to the lieutenant-colonel who disobeyed his orders on the evening of the 1st, instead of shaking hands, he said to him:—"Thanks, many thanks, a thousand thanks, for your compliance to the orders of the principal authority." The lieutenant-colonel answered: — "General, considerations." "No considerations of any nature," said Dulce, "should have prevented your obeying my orders. I am now returning to Spain, where I shall find myself in position of punishing or recompensing those who have deserved it. Gentlemen," he added, addressing the circle, "the first step to promote the independence of Cuba has been taken. It is my duty upon leaving to request all patriotic men to use their utmost exertions to prevent the second step, as well as the programme maturing for some time past."

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Internal Revenue Affairs—The Peace Jubilee Rehearsals—Murder of a United States Official in Texas—Advices from California.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Emigration to the United States—Alabama Claims Again—Prince Arthur's Travels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resigned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Midshipman J. H. Manley has resigned.

Murder of a United States Inspector of Customs.

Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department to-day of the murder of Mr. Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs, near Brownsville, Texas. He is supposed to have been murdered by smugglers on the Mexican border. His dead body was found in the river. He is the third victim of the smugglers there within the last six months.

The Treasury.

The new cash room of the Treasury Department, with all its elaborate ornamentation, is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The panelling of various colored marbles and bronze is pronounced superior in regard to finish to anything in the world.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Extensive Gold Fields Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Mexican advices state extensive gold fields have been discovered near Colima. The district is represented as being 120 miles long, and exceeding the California mines in richness. There is already a rush of people to the new district.

The Governor of Colima has issued an order that kidnappers shall be punished with death.

Mexican Officials Arrested.

The Governor of Sonora has arrsted the Custom House officers at Guyamas because of their refusal to furnish funds for the protection of the State against Indians.

Political Affairs

are quiet in the States of Guerrero, Colima, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Lower California.

In anticipation of the Government issuing greenbacks, the merchants of Colima print on their billheads "payable in gold or silver coin."

Insurrectionary Movements in Mexico.

General Piacedo Vega is expected at San Blas for the purpose of inaugurating a revolution in Sinaloa. The defeat of Palacis will probably deter him from any active demonstration, as he has no force to contend successfully against Rabe. General Lazeard is a personal friend of Vega, but is unwilling to furnish him with material aid. Vega sailed from this port about the middle of May in a vessel chartered for the purpose of taking him to the coast of Mexico. It is reported he has landed at Santiago.

Iron-Clads to be Put in Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Another order was received at the Mare Island Navy Yard, June 11, to have the iron-clads Monadnock and Camanche ready for service at an hour's notice, and consequently their temporary covers have been removed and stores got ready to go on board when ordered.

Military Exploration.

General Thomas has ordered a military exploration of southeastern Nevada, with a view of ascertaining the character and defenses of that country before establishing military posts there. Mining exploration in that district is limited because of the dread of Indians, and the great distance of the base of supplies. So far as penetrated, there have been found rich mineral deposits, and less lack of arable lands, timber, and water than was supposed.

The California Stock Exchange

for the sale of "White Pine" stocks held its first session to-day in the old Bank Exchange billiard saloon, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. It is pronounced the finest exchange room in the United States.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane has arrived from Parama via Acapulco, all well. The steamer Montana, from Mexican ports, brings over $100,000 in treasure, making a total of $612,000 in foreign coin received at this port in the past forty-eight hours.

Major-General Thomas,

commanding the Division of the Pacific, leaves on Wednesday on an extended tour of inspection of the military posts in Northern California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, and Alaska.

Failure.

The suspension of D. D. Ellerhorst & Co., produce dealers, is announced, with liabilities of $300,000.

Flour quiet at $4·50@5·50. Wheat, $1·25@1·60. Legal-tenders, 73½.

Death of Governor Seymour, of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, died June 10 on board the gunboat Sparrowhawk, while on a tour of inspection on the northern coast of British Columbia. His death was caused by weakness and exhaustion from diarrhœa. Mr. Harker, senior member of the Council, had assumed the government pending instructions from England.

FROM THE WEST.

The Indians again at their Murderous Work.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Leavenworth special despatch to the *Times and Conservative* says the indians are again at their murderous work thirty-five miles north of Soloman City. Four men have bee killed. A party of men followed the Indians, but, finding them in large force, did not make an attack. Governor Harney was at Salena yesterday, and left this morning for the scene of the outrages.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The Rehearsals To-day—The Anvil Chorus—Fifteen Thousand Listeners.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15.—The rehearsals have been going on since 10 o'clock this morning, and everything indicates that the musical part of even the first day's display will work with perfect smoothness. Madame Parepa has just rehearsed the "Ave Maria," and the volume of her fine voice filled the whole of the vast Coliseum. The Anvil Chorus, about the success of which so many doubts have been expressed, is now being rehearsed with fine effect. Not less than 15,000 people are listening to the rehearsal. The arrangements throughout are admirable. A complimentary collation was given to the members of the press this morning, at which there was an immense number of representatives.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature Prorogued.

HALIFAX, June 15.—The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by Governer Doyles. In his speech he said:—"I sincerely hope the policy you have adopted will tend to the removal of the evils that have retarded the prosperity of the province, and that the people of the colony will long continue to maintain loyalty to the Queen and attachment to British institutions."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton advancing; 200 bales sold at 32⅛@32½c. Flour steady; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat active and advanced 1c.; sales of 32,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·46; No. 2 at $1·42@1·43½. Corn easier; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 76@92c. via canal, and 93@97 via railroad; yellow Western, 98c. Oats heavy; sales of 16,000 bushels at 78c¼. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32·50@32·62½. Lard quiet; steam, 16¼@20. Whisky firm at $1·02.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands, 31½c. Flour fairly active and steady. Howard street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $5@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $8@10·75; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $6·50@8·25. Wheat is a shade firmer; prime valley red, $1·63. Corn higher; white, $1·03; yellow, 94 cents. Oats in fair demand; prime, 72 cents for light. Rye dull at $1·22. Mess Pork firm at $32·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear sides, 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky unchanged and stock scarce.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Indians Still Rampant—Military Affairs in the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Quaker Indian Agents.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Society of Friends have presented to the Secretary of the Interior for appointment as Indian agents for the Central Superintendency the names of the following members of their religious order:—Cyrus Beide, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the Neosho Agency; John D. Mills, of Wabash, Ind., for the Kickapoos; Jonathan Richards, of Philadelphia, for the Pottawatamies; Thomas Miller, of Springfield, Ohio, for the Sacs and Foxes, and Mahlon Stubb, of Kansas, for the Kansas Indians.

FROM THE WEST.

The McCoole-Allen Mill—Excitement at St. Louis—What is Said of it.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The sporting fraternity of the city, and all the notable pugilists of the United States, are on the *qui vive* to-day and have gone on the excursion to the battle-ground where McCoole and Allen are to encounter each other in the fistic art.

The steamer conveying the precious cargo of bruisers left her wharf at 9 A. M., and steamed down the river at a rapid rate, since which time nothing has been heard from the party. Men, women, and children seem to be deeply interested in the fight, and are anxiously awaiting the result. Great will be the disappointment, and loud and deep the execrations, should it prove to be a fizzle or a sell out, as many predict.

Allen will be seconded by Sherman Thurston and Butt Reilly; McCoole by Jerry Donovan and Patsey Reardon. The referee will be chosen upon the grounds. Both principals and their adherents express themselves confident of victory. McCoole is the favorite, and a bet on Allen is taken as soon as proposed, and large odds given by his backers.

Allen enters the ring at 170 pounds, only 30 pounds lighter than the gigantic Mike. McCoole, if he is wise, will not show his face in St. Louis unless he gets away with the "Johnny," as the Irish denominate him. Tidings of the battle are momentarily expected.

New York Flour and Grain Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Flour market is without decided change; sales are 6400 barrels at $4·75@5·10 for superfine State; $5·80@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·25 for fancy do.; $4·60@5·05 for superfine Western; $5·45@5·50 for common to medium extra Western; $5·85@6·25 for choice do.; $6·25@7·25 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·75@6·00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·05@6·65 for trade brands; $5·50@7·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $8@11 for good to choice do.; the market closing dull. Southern Flour is quiet; sales of 350 barrels at $6·50@7 for common to extra; and $11 for good to choice do. California flour dull; sales of 200 barrels at $6·25@9·00. Sales of 200 barrels Oregon at $8·25@9·25. Rye flour is quiet; sales of 150 barrels at $4·25@6·25.

The Wheat market is active, and 1c. better. Sales 15,600 bushels at $1·42@1·43½ for No. 2 spring afloat, and $1·46@1·48 for No. 1 do.; $1·39 for Nos. 2 and 3 do. mixed, and $1·44@1·45 for Nos. 1 and 2 do., mixed. Rye is quiet and firm. Corn heavy, and closing 1@2 cents lower. Sales of 44,000 bushels at 70@91c. for new mixed Western, via canal, 93@97c. for do. via railroad; 93 for Western yellow; 80@91 for white Western, and $1 for old mixed Western in store. Oats heavy; sales of 14,000 bushels at 78@78½ cts. for Western, afloat.

FROM EUROPE.

Emigration.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—For the week ending last Saturday over six thousand emigrants left for New York.

Prince Arthur's Travels.

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Arthur makes a visit to Canada and perhaps to the United States some time during the fall.

What the "Times" Acknowledges.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times* this morning says it cannot be denied that the work of building the Alabama was done lawfully by British builders, in a British port, though after the event it may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful. It is almost certain that they were not unlawful, but it would have been better for both countries if the Government had seized the Alabama. The justifiability of this step is doubtful, but the refusal is an offense which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

MILITARY.

General Meade Announces a New Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1869.—General Orders, No. 8.—The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of the Military Division of the Atlantic:—

Brevet Brigadier-General Richard C. Drum, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet Major-General Delos B. Sacket, Colonel and Inspector-General.

Brevet Major-General Stewart Van Vliet, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Kilburn, Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Brevet Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General.

Brevet Colonel Silas Crispin, Major Ordnance Department.

The three last named officers have their offices in New York city.

The following officers compose the personal staff of the Major-General commanding the division:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simon F. Barstow, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, First Lieutenant United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Major-General Meade.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—The Emperor of Austria is to be at the Suez Canal opening, and also visit Constantinople.

—The Duke of Hamilton is six feet high, has a purple face, and an immense shock of red hair.

—Colonel Sykes, M. P., has been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the East India Company.

—A fine colossal statue of the Queen, for Montreal, has been cast in bronze at Chelsea, England.

—Miss Lucy T. Bradshaw, of Montpelier, is now the official head of the Good Templars in Vermont.

—Wales is to have £40,000 a year from his mamma's private purse to prevent Parliament getting angry.

—Mr. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, made a very eloquent speech on the retirement of Judge Arnould.